# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY


VOLUME XXX. NUMBER 44. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1883. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4


## THE WEEK.

CALCUTTA

MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

IT IS STATED that Mr. De, Joint Magistrate, Hooghly, was not invited to the "At Home" of the Lieutenant Governor on board the *Photas* on the occasion of His Honor's recent visit to Chinsurah because he was a *Native* civilian. *Apropos* of the above a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes:

We hear it as a story that on the occasion of Sir Ashley Eden's visit to Durbhanga when Mr. De. was the Assistant Magistrate of that place, the Manager of Raj Durbhanga invited the then Lieutenant-Governor to a public dinner, from which Mr. De was excluded. Sir Ashley came to know of the fact in time, and enquired about the reason of this exclusion. He was told that, as Mr. De was a Native, his presence might not be liked by the Europeans who were invited. Sir Ashley gave them to understand that, as Mr. De be onged to the same service as he did, he (Sir Ashley) would not be able to attend the dinner if Mr. De were excluded from it. The effect was that Mr. De was invited, and none of the European guests felt the less uneasy (on account of his presence.

And yet how wildly was Sir Ashley Eden abused when he was the occupant of Belvedere!

WE HAVE RCEIVED for publication a long letter addressed by Mr. Krishnalal Datta to Lord Truro on the subject of flogging in India. We regret we cannot make room for this long letter, but we give the concluding para:

My Lord, why should not India be governed by Eng ish law and English justice? You have acquired and subjugated a vast empire composed of diverse nations. Your duty is to govern the docile and intel igent millions of India, to educate them and to civilize them. I deny that you can ever civilise the land by severe and cruel punishment. I entreat your Lordship to erase this stigma—this symbol of lingering barbarism—from the pages of the history of British rule in India. I appeal to the English people to vindicate the majesty of British justice. In the House of Commons sit the representatives of the English nation, I appeal to them. In the House of Lords—in that august assembly—in the Babylon of Europe sit five and twenty Bishops—the beacons to Great Britain and civilization of the world—I appeal to them to vindicate the purity and holiness of Christianity. If you desire to see a permanent British empire in the East it must be built with the enduring edifice of Christian morality and Christian kindness and justice. My Lord, we are poor and weak: you are rich and powerful. Know that you are responsible for us to the civilized world as well to God. And if I am allowed to quote with slight alteration the majestic lines from Virgil, then

"Si genus humanum et mortales temnites leges
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi."

While flogging is being denounced in the House of Lords, it is rigorously enforced in Dacca and other Eastern districts.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS of Indian intelligence are from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* for October 1883:

Mr. N. P. Sinha, M. R. C. P. London, M. R. C. S., and L. M. S. Calcutta, has been appointed a Resident Clinical Assistant in the hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the chest at Brompton, London.

In the late examinations at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Mr. Syed Mahomed Hossain, in class II., stood first and obtained certificates of honor in the following subjects:—Agriculture, Zoology, Physics, Veterinary and Surveying. He also stood first in Practical Chemistry.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Debrugurh:

On the evening of last Saturday there was a meeting of the planters of the Lakhimpore District, held at the Debrugarh Club, to discuss what steps they should take in case the Ilbert Bill pass into law. There were many planters present and among Government officers we noticed the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. S. J. Douglas. Only one native was present there viz., Dr. H. C. Banerjea, Military Surgeon attached to the 42 No. Regiment (Assam N. I.) (now stationed at Debrugarh). In the meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that if the Ilbert Bill becomes law of the land, then they all would give up their connection with the Government. I do not know whether the Civil officers present and the Military Surgeon are also to give up their appointments if the Bill becomes law. The worthy Doctor lent a helping hand to the planters' club by subscribing Rs. 16 (sixteen) to the European Defence Fund. I think, Mr. Editor, it would not be out of place if I add that when Dr. Banerjea was transferred here some of the military officers and some other Europeans were so much against him that they sent a telegram (I hear from a very creditable source) to the higher authorities requesting them not to attach a native Military Surgeon to the 42 No. Regiment (N. I.) It is evident then, Mr. Editor how the Doctor is liked by the Europeans but he has not hesitated to subscribe to the Ilbert Bill Defence Fund.

Now, then, from the proceedings of this meeting and of others held in the Behar Province, it is evident, that the planters have come to know that the Ilbert Bill would become the law of the land.

A FRIEND writes to us from Orissa:

The S. S. *Chinsurah* as you may be aware was wrecked on the coast near the Light House a few months ago. A band of some 300 robbers came to loot it. They could not be drawn away until the Police with the Port officer mustered strong. Beating and blows were exchanged but some 51 men have been ultimately arrested. They are awaiting trial.

AN EXHIBITION of silk cocoons, it is stated, will be held at Berhampur, under the auspices of an influential commitee, consisting of both European and native gentlemen.

COLONEL PREJEVALSKY, the Russian traveller, who is starting on another expedition to Tibet, will be accompanied by his former fellow-travellers, and by M. Robrofsky, who is a botanist and a photographer. The expedition left Catherineburg on the 17th August.

TUESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

THE LAST REPORT of the Indian Survey Department gives an account of the journey of a Mohamedan Pir to Shignan. The Survey Department hearing of the Pir's intention of visiting the shrines of his ancestors beyond the Oxus induced him to take a little practical training The expedition has added to the geographical knowledge of those countries. The Pir has been given a medal by the Geographical Congress at Venice.

A MADRAS CORRESPONDENT says that a District Judge, in passing sentence of death upon a murderer, remarked: "The sentence of the court is, that you be suspended by your neck till you be dead. May the Lord have mercy upon your soul, *subject to appeal to the High Court.*" Bravo!

THE FOLLOWING para is going the round of the papers:

It is a curious fact, il ustrating the necessity of keeping the pores of the skin open, that if a coat of varnish or other substance impervious to moisture be applied to the exterior of the body, death will ensue in about six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child at Florence. On the occasion of Pope Leo the Tenth's accession to the Papal chair, it was desired to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, so a child was selected and gilded all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours.

A GRAVE SCANDAL, the *Liverpool Courier* says, has been caused to the Roman Catholic community in Liverpool by a report that a well-known priest had been guilty of a serious fraud, and had gone away accompanied by a young woman. From inquiries made, it has been found that the statement is unfortunately true. It is alleged that the priest obtained from Bishop O'Reilly a cheque upon a bank for £900, that he presented the cheque, got it cashed, and instead of applying the money to church uses, for which it was intended, absconded. The young woman who is said to have left in his company is only eighteen years of age, her companion being over forty-five. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the priest.

TRAVELLERS from Herat report, the Lahore paper says, that the Amir's troops there consist of five regiments Infantry, four of Cavalry, and three Mountain Batteries—the whole under the command of General Feramorz Khan. It is reported on the same authority that, while Sirdar Ayoob Khan is with the Shah at Teheran, a large number of his partizans are at Meshed, waiting to hear the result of the Persian mission to Cabul.

ACCORDING to reports received by an up-country paper from Cabul, the Amir Abdul Rahman is said to have sent one Meer Musa Khan on a mission to the Amir of Bokhara. Another statement in the newsletter is, that the Governor of Badakshun has sent 127 prisoners from Shignan to Cabul, including Meer Yusuf Ali Shah. The writer, of course, has something to say about the Persian Envoy, whose arrival at Cabul seams to have been made the occasion of much ceremony. The wildest stories are told about the object of the mission. One is, that Abdul Rahman has been invited to take the government of Afghan-Turkestan, leaving Cabul to Yakoob Khan; part of the scheme being to persuade the Indian Government to restore the ex-Amir to the throne of his fathers.

IT IS STATED that the Government of India have received tolerably trustworthy assurances that the supposed Persian Envoy, whose presence in Cabul has recently excited so much speculation, is in fact only an emissary from the Prince Governor of Khorassan, charged with a complimentary mission.

THE DIRECTOR of the Paris Observatory has prepared an account of the stars observed at that establishment between 1837 and 1881. The number of observations amounts to 350,000 of which one-third, or about 120,000, have been made during the last five years of the period indicated.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE ENDEAVOURS now being made at Cairo to put an end to the slave trade seem to be attended with considerable difficulties; one of which arises from the objection of some of the slaves to being liberated. The principal slave dealer of Cairo, however, has been arrested, and is about to be tried by court-martial.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued in the West African Settlements, bearing date the 7th August last, authorising the annexation of certain islands. This gives to the British an uninterrupted stretch of territory from Sierra Leone to the boundaries of Liberia.

INFORMATION has been received in New Zealand that King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, will visit the Australian colonies in June. His Government has sent a protest to the European powers and America against Polynesian annexation. He urges the beneficial results of the joint guarantee of independence for Hawati, and claims similar privileges for the kindred people in the Pacific.

THE TIMES OF INDIA makes the following remarks on the rumoured appointment of Dr. Nisikant Chuttopadhya as an attache to the Foreign Office:

The appointment would, on the face of it, be a most extraordinary one. There is only one Native Attache in the Foreign Office, and the Government of India must be hard put to it if they have to choose a gentleman whose associations are almost naturally Russian, and who may not impossibly have sympathetic relations with influential persons in the land which so hospitably received him as an official

Our contemporary is entirely misinformed. The Russian authorities treated Dr. Chattopadhya most shabbily. He can have no sympathy with the Russians.

THE MADRAS MAIL publishes the following telegram:

With this morning's *Gazette of India* is published a voluminous supplement of between three and four hundred pages containing the reports of various officials and others in Bengal on the pending Bengal Tenancy Bill, together with a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor. The reports disclose a great conflict of opinion, but the majority of them condemn the Bill more or less strongly. About half of the authorities consulted regard the Bill as confiscatory of the just rights of landlords, many of them pronouncing it at the same time to be uncalled for and subversive of the permanent settlement, and calculated to embitter the relations of landlord and tenant and to foster litigation. Rather more than one-fourth of those consulted express a general approval, and rather less than one-fourth a more or less modified disapproval of the Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the principle of the Bill, but would modify many of its details.

Yet, the Government of India is determined to carry the Bill through.

WE SEE that the question of cholera and quarantine was referred to at the recent Congress in connection with the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. The general opinion appeared to be in accordance with that which was so emphatically expressed some time ago by the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, namely, that quarantine in Egypt for vessels, arriving from Bombay is unnecessary as a sanitary precaution. One of the speakers, Professor de Chaumont, went the length of saying that the communication of cholera from one place to another was not prevented by putting ships into quarantine: "quarantine regulations merely interrupted business and delayed travellers."

THERE WERE received in the Bengal Library during the second quarter ending 30th June 1883, 613 books and periodicals of which 453 books were uni-linguals, 48 bi-linguals, 2 tri-linguals, and 2 quadri-linguals; of periodicals 101 were uni-linguals and 7 bi-linguals. The languages of the uni-lingual books are Assamese, Bengali, English, Hindi, Mondari, Mosulman-Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, Santali, Urdu, and Uriya. The languages of the bi-lingual books are Bengali and English, Bengali and Sanskrit, English and Hindi, English and Sanskrit, Hindi and Sanskrit, Persian and Urdu. The total number of books in Bengali is given at 262, the subjects of which are poetry, biography, drama, fiction, history, geography, arithmetic, language, grammar, law, medicine, and miscellaneous.

THURSDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING extract from the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London for June last will doubtless prove interesting to the reader :

"One of them Babu D. C. S., attached to the Educational Department, and also trained by Nain Singh, started in 1879 from the Jongri, in Sikkim. He crossed the Kanchinjinga range to Yamatshal in Nepal, on one of the upper affluent of the Tambur, then taking the route which sometimes skirts, sometimes crosses, the western spurs of Kanchinjinga, and visiting the monastery of Taschichoding near Giamsar (Hooker's Khymbachen); he then crossed the formidable Chatang Pass, on the Nepal and Tibet borders, to a plateau at the head of the Zemu river, in Sikkim, and also the easier pass of Charten Nyima Kang into the Tibetan province of Chang, which he traversed by route to the west of Khamba Jong, eventually reaching Shigatze South of the Sanpe.

THE GLOBE, a Conservative paper, has the following on the Bengal Tenancy Bill :

*Irish Legislation in India.*

Lord Ripon seems to have created for himself a perfect hornet's nest of troubles. Not content with setting at naught the feelings and susceptibilities of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian communities, he must needs provoke the hostility of the landowners, perhaps the most important and powerful class in India, by introducing land legislation on the Irish model. Towards the close of last session a number of these threatened proprietors forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying to be left alone. A similar memorial now comes to hand from the zemindars and other landowners of the great and wealthy province of Behar. It bears the signatures of the Maharajahs of Darbhangah, Deo, Hatwa, and Gidhour, besides those of 1,854 smaller magnates. They show very conclusively that the proposed innovations will a together upset the existing system of land tenure, and produce a state of things in which the zemindar will be reduced to the condition of a cypher, without any real proprietory rights in his own property. On the other hand, the introducer of the bill into the Legislative Council admitted that it might possibly produce disastrous results to the ryots, in whose interest it is supposed to have been conceived. A greater bungle was never perpetrated, not even in the Ilbert Bill, and the wonder is that a Viceroy who can thus recklessly play with fire, should be allowed to retain the position which enables him to endanger the safety of the empire.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Times of India* writes :

Mr. J. Kynaston Cross, Under Secretary for India, who for the last month has been the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Mellor, Knocknando House, Spey Side, was inspecting a young horse offered for sale a day or two ago, when the animal suddenly lurched out, striking him above the knee and throwing him to the ground. Fortunately no bones were broken : and after a few days' rest Mr. Cross will be able to return to Boston.

DURING the last ten days, says the same correspondent, we have been receiving a series of revelations from Birmingham, Huddersfield, Hull, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool and other trade centres, regarding breaches of trust on the part of bank managers and secretaries, trustees, and other persons of supposed exceptional probity. This week London takes up the tale. To say nothing of smaller matters, the town has been shocked by two remarkable events in the financial world. The first is the flight of the two senior partners in the well-known firm of Jas, Waddel and Co., accountants. The two salaried partners in making the painful intimation add that the liabilities of the absconding men, "arise out of trusteeships and matters personal to them," and it is only now that the junior partners have ascertained that the funds are deficient to meet them. The other incident which has disturbed the city is the flight of Mr. Geo. Warden, the secretary and manager of the London and River Plate Bank, leaving a deficit of enormous amount. He has taken with him or misappropriated securities left in charge of the bank; and his career as a plunger on the Stock Exchange in Mexican rails and grand trunks and other dangerous speculations has thus suddenly been cut short.

THE MEANS of promoting British trade with India lately engaged the attention of the delegates of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of England. Mr. Shaw, of Heckmondwike, proposed, and Mr. Edge, of Burstein, seconded,—"That in the present depressed condition of British trade and commerce, it appears desirable for this country to do all that is possible to give increased vigour to our trade with India by developing the agricultural resources of that country, by improving the means of internal communication, by establishing local banks, and by applying British capital to remunerative public works. That the executive council be requested to communicate this resolution to the Government." This Resolution was unanimously adopted.

SOME PARSEE actors, who recently visited Mandalay, appear to have found great favour with King Theebaw. According to a local native paper, the Zoroastrians have induced His Majesty to introduce into his capital the electric light, and amongst other adjuncts of civilization he has ordered from Bombay a billiard table to while away his leisure hours.

THE PROCEEDS from the seven sales of Bengal opium to September were Rs 4,03,29,250 which is Rs. 17,49,250 better than estimate. The pass duty from the exports from Bombay was to end of September Rs. 10,22,000, which was Rs. 3,22,000 better than estimate. In September the excess of receipts from Bengal opium was Rs. 1,67,945 and from Pass duty in Bombay Rs. 6,19,000.

FRIDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

IT IS said that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities are about to inaugurate a reform which will prove a boon to the poorer class of passengers. It is the appointment of a native passenger guide, whose duty it will be to make himself generally useful in affording information to native third-class passengers, seeing them into the right trains, telling them where they must change, and so on. Will these guides protect the poor third class passengers from the rudeness and insolence of Railway servants ?

A RUMOUR seems to be afloat that the Government of India are in treaty with the French for the purchase of Chandernagore. But we have heard that the French will not yield an inch of the soil of Chandernagore either for love or money.

THE MEMBERS of Parliament, who propose to visit the Madras Presidency during the approaching cold weather, are to be invited to an entertainment by the Triplicane Literary Society, in the name of the Native public of Madras. This is a move in the right direction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the earnest solicitations of the people of Rungpore the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to transfer Dr. K. D. Ghose to Bankura. This sort of wanton disregard of the wishes of the people, which involve no sacrifice of principle, no injustice to any body, no public wrong, cannot but tend to cause a breach between the rulers and the ruled.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the Mukhtear of Behar who was convicted at the instance of Mr. Grierson for having entered the *sheristha* and said to have committed criminal trespass thereby, has been released by the High Court with the remark that Mukhtears have every right to be in the *sheristha*.

THE FOLLOWING festivities will take place in Bombay in connection with the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught :

1. A Fancy Fair with shops and ornamentations along the Esplanade Road, Bombay, and such other places as may be sanctioned by the Government.
2. Sports and other amusements will be held on the Oval opposite the Bombay Secretariat, to be followed by illuminations.
3. Fire works.

WE ARE indebted to the Bengal Office for the following telegram :

To—Calcutta. From—Bombay.
To—Bengal. From—General Secretary.
Dated the 30th October 1883.

The following is from British Consul, Alexandria :—Departures from Bombay after 6th November admitted to free pratique in Egypt.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Englishman* :

*Bombay 29th October.*—The *Times of India* publishes the following special telegram to-day from London :—The Ilbert Bill has been considered at another meeting of the Cabinet Council; but the *Daily News* denies that there is any diversity of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, or between the Home and Indian Governments. The measures, says the *Daily News*, has passed outside the range of Ministeral controversy, when the Secretary of State for India approves the Cabinet Council are unanimously in its favor.

SATURDAY 3RD, NOVEMBER.

IT IS REPORTED at Berlin that the Nihilists have solemnly passed a sentence of death on the Czar, with immediate execution of the decree. Strange to say that this news has not affected the money market.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that under the patronage of Roy Jotindra Nath Chowdry a young and well educated scion of the well known Zemindari house of Taki, Kaviraj Avinash Chunder Kaviratna, with the co-operation of some of the best Kavirajas and Doctors of Calcutta, is about to start a monthly magazine for the diffusion of a correct knowledge of the old medical system of the Hindus. The project is laudable and we wish it success.

IT IS STATED that Mr. W. H. Pollock, who has for some time acted as Assistant Conductor of the *Saturday Review*, has succeeded Mr. Harwood in the editorial chair.

MR. ATKINS, the Railway Delegate from India, went over to Edinburgh to win over the workmen there to his side on the subject of the Ilbert Bill. They have given him a rebuff by passing the following Resolution :

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the policy of the Indian Government should be to freely open all official positions to every person, irrespective of race and creed, *provided always that such person is duly qualified for the office.*"

The italics are ours. We are quite willing to stand by the test prescribed. The unsophisticated Englishman and Scotchman, it will be seen, will not easily swallow potations of Anglo-Indian manufacture.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from the Government of Bengal. Egyptian Board of Health have decided to allow pilgrims from Mecca for countries beyond Egypt to pass through the Canal in quarantine. Egyptian pilgrims will have to undergo quarantine at Mees' Wells.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent :

The Education Department is going to lose the services of Babu Omesh Chundra Dutt, Professor, Krishnaghur College. It has been heard from a very reliable source that Mr. Dutt who has been enjoying furlough for upwards of two years, has no mind to rejoin his post, but is desirous to retire on pension. He once told the writer of this letter, some 3 months ago that if he could secure a better place than Cuttack where he was to have been posted, after the expiration of his furlough he would gladly rejoin his post. The probability of getting a better place, becoming a hopeless one with him, Mr. Dutt has I believe, a ready applied for pension. Occupying as he does most deservedly a very proud position among the galaxy of educated men of this country, the early history of the life of this self-made man, can not fail to be of some interest to your readers. Mr. Dutt was not born with silver spoon in his mouth. Born of a poor parent and at an age when education was still in its infancy. he had to struggle hard for the honors of his glorious after-career. He first received an elementary education in a private institution then started by the late Babu Sree Prosad Lahery, brother of Babu Ram Tonoo Lahery, and on the establishment of the local college in 1845 he got himself admitted there with the pecuniary help of Mr. Charles Hobhouse, (now Sir Charles Hobhouse) who was then our Magistrate, I believe and the well-known Doctors Trevor and Arther. By sheer dint of perseverance, he rose gradually to the front rank of the educated classes of the time ; and it was I believe, in 1851, Drink-water Bethune, who was then President of the educational council, offered him an appointment in Chittagong on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. To the Botany Bay of the service he went. He had to remain there, for a year and so when, on the transfer of Babu Ram Tonoo Lahery from Krishnaghur to Burdwan, he was appointed 4th master of the local college on same pay, I believe. On the promotion of Mr. J. G. Bennud, he got a lift with an increase of pay and finally, on the death of Mr. Bentson, he was appointed 2nd master on Rs. 300. Sir Cecil Beadon used to patronise him very largely. In 1874 he was taken into the grade rank. On Mr. Lethbridge's taking furlough he was appointed for some time as an officiating principal of the local college.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that Miss Emily Bernard who has been in charge of the Church of Scotland's Ladies Mission at Poona for six years has been appointed Superintendent of this Mission at Calcutta. This means we believe the supercession of Miss Pigott. Miss Agustus Reid has been appointed as assistant to Miss Bernard. A Lady member of the Church of Scotland has also offered £100 a year for five years for an additional assistant for the Calcutta Mission. The Ladies' Committee are accordingly receiving applications for another lady to accompany Miss Bernard and Miss Reid, who will take up the work in January.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London, October* 30.—At a meeting of shipowners held here to-day, with reference to the changes in the Bombay tonnage scale, it was resolved to protest against the action of Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and these present at the meeting pledged themselves not to enter into any engagements upon any except the present one.

31.—Two explosions the causes of which are at present unexplained occurred on the under-ground railway yesterday. Thirty people were injured, and several houses shattered.

*London, November* 1.—The explosions on the underground railway which took place on Tuesday last are attributed to the Fenians. Three more failures have been announced in Liverpool.

2.—News from Teheran states that the Russian expeditionary force has returned to Askabad from Tejend, the Shah desiring Persian, not Russian, troops to go to Merv. Five Afghans have arrived at Askabad seeking Russian protection.

*Paris October*, 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day there was debate upon the Radical interpellation of the Government policy in Tonquin. The Minister of foreign affairs defended the policy of Government and complained dilatory nature of the Chinese policy. He said the French Government was resolved to push forward the expedition firmly and rapidly.

31,—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the resumption of the debate on Tonquin question, M. Ferry stated that there was no intention on the part of the French Government to declare war with China, and he believed China on her part would not declare war with France. As soon as Sontay and Bacninh were captured, he said nobody would be able to expel the French from Tonquin. On the conclusion of the debate the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 2. Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for 1882. 3. Annual Statement of the Seaborne trade and navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of its subordinate Ports with Indian Ports, for 1882-83 Vol. II. 4. Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in the Central Provinces. By W. Schlich, Ph. D. Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India. 5. Census of 1881 (Indian Empire) Statistics of Population. 6. Statistics of the Population enumerated in the Andamans, 17th February 1881. 7. Statistics of the British-born subjects recovered at the Census of India, 17th July 1881. 8. License Tax Report, Punjab, for 1882-83. 9. Moore and Co.'s Monthly Review of Fashions Vol I. No 1. 10. Papers on the subject of sites in the Bombay Presidency suitable for paper mills worked by water. 11. A few remarks



Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

on the Ilbert Bill. By the Calcutta Correspondent of the "Dundee Advertiser." 12. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 52. Part 2, No. 1, 1883. 13. Report of the Indian Education Commission. 14. The Mischief threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill—a paper read before the East India Association, London. By Roper Lethbridge. 15. Bharatendu—a Hindi Journal published at Muthura. 16. Durgutsab—or the Festival of the Durga Puja—a Poem in Bengali. By Surranun Surma. 17. Kabita Kamini, or lessons in Bengali verse. By Durgachurn Guho, Moorshedabad. 18. The Restoration of the Ancient Land Law or the Ilbert Bill No. 2. By H. Bell.

THE DACCA Students' Case has been taken to the High Court on appeal. The application was made before a bench presided over by Justices Mitter and Pigott. It was made by Mr. M. Ghose, who delivered a very able and argumentative address. The Court granted a rule calling upon the Magistrate to shew cause why the sentence should not be quashed.

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement of the Exhibition relative to the sale of tickets. We believe season tickets are being sold to joint families for Rs. 25 for the head of the family, and Rs. 10 for each member of the family joint in food and lodging.

THERE WERE 243 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 27th October, of which 26 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 71 from fevers, 28 from bowel complaints, 6 from accidents and suicide, 18 from pthsis and asthma, 29 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 64. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 16. The average of daily mortality was 34·7.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Telegram from Consul General Cairo states : "My telegram of twenty-fifth ultimo, in consequence of the appearance of cho era at Mecca, Board of Health has decided to impose quarantine to be performed at Tor on all pilgrims whether for Egypt or ports beyond it, former decision to allow pilgrims to pass canal in quarantine without undergoing quarantine in Red Sea is now removed.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 8th November at 7 P.M.

Subject : On lenses and their effects.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1883.

## SHOULD THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL BE PROCEEDED WITH ?

THE question is now in every body's mouth whether the Bengal Tenancy Bill should be proceeded with at the present time in its present form ? The country is threatened with a famine, and should the Bill be proceeded with at this ominous time ? It is a Providential warning, and should the Bill be proceeded with in the very face of it ? This is just the time when the utmost good feeling ought to subsist between the zemindar and the ryot, when the former should be forbearing and generous, and the latter obedient and dutiful, and should this apple of discord be thrown among them at this time ? Of the two Ilbert Bills, No. 2, as Mr. Bell calls it, is certainly by far the most important, but the controversy on the Ilbert Bill No. 1 has thrown the Bill No 2 into the shade. The latter has not been properly examined by the public. Even the interest now evinced is not proportionate to the magnitude of the measure. Accordingly a suggestion has been made for the postponement of the Bill. That suggestion has been seconded in England. But the Government seems to be callous. The Central Committee of Landholders lately made an appeal to the Viceroy in Council on the subject, but His Excellency has rejected it. The Bill is to be proceeded with *volens volens*.

In the meantime we are glad to observe that public opinion in England is being roused on the subject. Reuter has telegraphed the following messages :

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

*London, November* 1.—At the meeting of the East India Association last night, Mr. Roper Lethbridge read a paper denouncing the Bengal Tenancy Bill Entering into the details of the Bill, he described its effects as destroying the loyal aristocracy and degrading the peasantry to serfdom, and surrendering the land to rack renters and land jobbers. Lord Stanley of Alderley, who officiated as Chairman, charged Government with a Machiavelian policy in pushing forward the Bill under cover of the dust raised by the Ilbert Bill. His Lordship warmly defended the permanent settlement scheme. Messrs. Arathoon, Chapman and Dacosta condemned the Bill, while Messrs. Reid, Duff and Martin Wood defended the measure if modified. The general feeling of the meeting however was strongly opposed to the Bill.

*November* 2.—The *Times* of to-day, in giving a full report of the speeches of Mr. Lethbridge and Lord Stanley of Alderley against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, declares that the discussion at the East India Association was condemnatory of the Bill. Lord Stanley said the Bill was smuggled in under cover of the Ilbert Bill. The *Daily Chronicle*, a radical newspaper, says that Mr. Lethbridge shows reason for serious reflection. The Bill is open to many objections. The *St. James Gazette* the *Evening News*, the *Post*, the *Standard*, the *Manchester Courier*, the *Manchester Examiner*, the *Sheffield Telegraph* and other papers comment on the discussion as condemning the Bill.

We believe the tide has just commenced to run in England, and it will swell in volume as time will advance. Need we say that if there is any Power on earth, which can arrest the progress of the mischief of the Ilbert Bill No. 2, it is Public Opinion in England, and to that Opinion the zemindars should appeal.

Mr. Lethbridge's lecture referred to in the telegram was a most able and earnest paper. We have received a copy of it, but we have neither time nor space to notice it at length in the present issue, and therefore reserve comments till our next.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.
### II.
### OPINIONS OF COMMISSIONERS.

#### LORD ULICK BROWNE.

LORD ULICK BROWN is Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. In his report he has let out an important secret. He says that many of our district officers seem not disposed to give any opinion on the Bill because no weight is attached to their opinions. This is the feeling we fear among the whole officialdom. Mr. Dampier, than whom there is not an officer in Bengal better acquainted with the Rent question, we have reasons to believe, has out of sheer disgust refused to record his opinion further on the Rent Bill, because the Government of India, apparently led by the nose by two junior officers, seems to ignore knowledge and experience in the senior officers. Lord Ulick Browne says: "The district officers of Rajshahye and Julpigoree have offered no opinions on the Bill. They seem to have felt hampered by the knowledge that they had already reported on previous Bills, many of the provisions of which are reproduced in the present Bill, and that Government have resolved to pass into law many of those provisions."

Lord Ulick Browne thus records his own opinion :

The most important provisions in the Bill are those which confer valuable rights and privileges on the ryots, generally at the expense of the zemindar, whose full proprietary rights will be curtailed, whose income will be restricted, and whose estates will, I think, fall in market value accordingly. . . . . In short, the Bill proposes to effect a violent revolution in the ownership of landed property, and to change the landed system over a large and important tract of country, affecting one way or other the interests of above 55 millions of people. The magnitude and importance of the measure can hardly be overrated.

What are the circumstances under which it is proposed to introduce the present measure ? They are about as different to those found in Ireland as it is possible to conceive. No special and strong grounds, political or other, exist in the present case, nor have any been asserted in support of this Bill. Even the Rent Law Commission, the majority of whom proposed a measure similar to this one in its main features, made no such assertion, but, on the contrary seem from a passage in the report to have been unanimous in holding what is a nearly universal opinion, viz., that the ryots of Bengal Proper are stronger than the zemindars. This will scarcely be disputed by those who have had opportunities of forming an opinion on the point, and it is pretty well known that in Eastern Bengal the ryots are very much stronger, and that if protection or assistance is required there it is required by the zemindar.

That the ryots of Bengal have been the stronger, and have not been in need of protection or assistance, is further established by the history of the legislation and the attempt at which preceded the first of what may fairly be called the revolutionary Bills, viz., that proposed by a majority of the Rent Law Commission. In 1876, the then Lieutenant-Governor effected the passing of the Agrarian Disputes Acts of that year on a consideration of the disputes in Pubna arising from quarrels between shareholder zemindars. Most Government officers were, I believe, of opinion that nothing but the provision to be found in the present Bill for the appointment of a joint rent collector or manager was needed to meet such cases, but my object in mentioning the Act is to observe that on that occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor never proposed such changes as are to be found in this Bill.

In 1877, again, so far from any measure to assist the ryots being thought necessary or advisable, another Lieutenant-Governor thought special legislation necessary to assist the zemindars all over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, i. e., to enable them to recover their rents in cases where there was no dispute, and where the amount claimed was the same as had been paid at the same rate in previous years, combinations among some ryots and a general disinclination to meet their undisputed liabilities among the rest having called for such legislation in aid of the weaker party,—the zemindars. The Government of India concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor, and leave was given to introduce the Bill, though unfortunately for the zemindars that was never done. Matters have in no way changed since then. There has been no general feeling of discontent among the ryots of the country as a body. I am sure that all Government officers will agree in this, and in thinking that the ryots of Bengal are, as a body, in a contented prosperous condition, nor will it be denied that there has been no general request on the part of the ryots for such legislation as is now proposed. As a body, they know nothing of the intentions of Government, and have never asked for what is now to be given to them at a great cost to the zemindars.

It is clear then that the present measure is proposed, not because it is necessary, but because, in the opinion of Government, the land system of the Bill is preferable to the existing one. It seems to me that the passing of such a Bill would not be justified by the circumstances under which it is proposed and that if there were no other objections it would not be right to pass it.

But there are other and, in my opinion, serious objections to the Bill. There is first the one, argued so universally and so strongly by the zemindars, that it is an infringement of the rights guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement.

The representations of the zemindars on this point seem to me to be most reasonable and entitled to the fullest consideration. I have always thought that the quotations from the writings of Mr. Francis, Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis, &c., as to whether zemindars had proprietary rights or not before the Permanent Settlement, which quotations have been so often brought forward by both sides when discussing the question of the infringement of the Permanent Settlement by the passing of Act X of 1859, and such Bills as this one, are not really, much to the point, as the case of the zemindars rests on a much stronger ground, viz., the declaration in the Permanent Settlement Regulation that they are proprietors of their estates. That the Bill takes away some of the most important proprietary rights is not, I believe, denied by any but a very few supporters of the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, in a debate in the Legislative Council, gave, it is true, a new interpretation to the word "proprietor," but I do not think that has been adopted by other member of the Government ; and being opposed to the ordinary use of the word "proprietor" in the English language, to the use of as construed by our Government here and our Regulations and Acts for ninety years, it is unlikely to be adopted, especially as (see paragraph 9 of this letter) the leading statesmen at home hold that such measures as are proposed in the Bill deprive landlords of proprietary right and confer them on tenants.

The zemindars do not stand alone in thinking that Act X of 1859 and such Bills as this are breaches of the conditions of the permanent settlement. The English Barrister Judges of the High Court, and especially the Chief Justices—men accustomed to interpret laws—have, I believe, almost without exception, held the same view, and it is on record that Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of the year when Act X of 1859 was passed and the present Chief Justice, are entirely in accord on that question.

I do not deny that on grave grounds of public necessity, such as apprehensions of general disturbances, it may be necessary to depart from even such engagements as the Permanent Settlement, but no one says they exist in the present case. Nor do I forget that the Permanent Settlement allows Government to interfere for the welfare and protection of the ryot. But if it had been intended that such interference would amount to the destruction of the proprietary rights then conferred, such rights would never have been conferred ; and then I request reference to paragraph 11 of this letter, as it can scarcely be alleged that interference is necessary in the very slighest degree for the protection of the ryots, who are in Bengal Proper stronger than the zemindars, and in part of it very much stronger.

Next, we have for ninety years treated the zemindars as real proprietors, making them discharge the duties of proprietors as regards matters connected with police, crime, furnishing supplies to troops on the march, and, above all, the collection of public demands. Is it fair or just to now deprive them of several of the most important rights of a proprietor ?

#### MR. E. E. LOWIS.

Mr. E. E. Lowis is Commissioner of the Chittagong Division. He is opposed to the Bill generally, and to its extension to the districts of Noakhally and Chittagong particularly. He writes :

Speaking generally, I may say that the introduction of this measure is viewed by all whom I have consulted on the subject with the gravest apprehension, as tending to embitter the relations between landlord and tenant, and likely to lead to a crop of litigation, with all its accompanying frauds and chicanery, which must in the end injure and not benefit the ryot. These views have been expressed not only by landlords, but by native officials unconnected with land and they are based mainly on the conviction that the pro-

visions of the Bill do not deal with facts as they really exist, but seek to evolve and insist on theoretical privileges, as appertaining to the ryot, which that class have never enjoyed, and which they are for the future to enjoy at the expenses of the landlord.

Again :

The present Bill having been apparently framed mainly to meet a difficulty in Behar, its provisions are, I presume, based on data supplied by the existing state of things there ; the arguments in support of it therefore fail, when we seek to apply them to another part of the country as they assume a system of tenure which does not exist in these parts and treats certain privileges as attaching to classes which they do not in fact enjoy them now, and which they never have enjoyed them in time past.

Mr. Lowis enters into a long disquisition on the peculiarities of the land system of Chittagong and then remarks :

It will be obvious, from what I have said, that the system in existence here is very different from that contemplated by the proposed law, here we do not find the cultivator acquiring certain privileges in virtue of his residence in a village, and continuous occupation in the village lands ; but a khud-khast ryot here is one who derives his title from original reclamation, and enjoys certain privileges in return for the risk he incurs in keeping land under cultivation.

In Chittagong there is great variety in the tenure of land; some talookdars hold as of old, dealing directly with "chashas," and making settlements year by year, for more or less land, at higher or lower rates, according as the season is good or bad, promising or otherwise ; others cultivate a portion and have cast the burden and responsibility of treating with chashas on to itmamdars ; again some itmamdars cultivate with their own hands, some do not ; some treat with chashas, some have granted dar itmams ; but whatever may be the arrangement, the introduction of the new Act would be most disastrous, for every chasha could then lay claim to occupancy rights in lands belonging to half a dozen different estates. Every village comprises, as a rule, land of several estates ; without changing his residence, therefore, a cultivator could cultivate fresh land every year, and at the end of twelve years claim occupancy right in them all. It is not the zemindar who arbitrarily shifts his ryots, but the cultivators who change their holdings. It is almost impossible, for one who has not had practical experience of this district, to understand the way in which land is mixed up in it; a kaini ryot in addition to his own patch, cultivating, as "chasha," lands belonging to a neighbouring talookdar ; an itmamdar letting his lands which are at a distance from his house, while he cultivates as "chasha," land belonging to some one else nearer home.

### MR. J. BEAMES.

Mr. Beames is Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. He is against the principle of the Bill but not against modifications. He thus begins :

It is not of course to be expected that the Bill, even in its present expurgated state will escape opposition, nor do I think such opposition altogether unreasonable. It is all very well to say that the framers of the permanent settlement specifically, and in set terms, reserved to themselves and successors the right to interfere between the zemindar and the ryot, whenever such a step might seem necessary, for the protection of the latter ; and that, though no such interference practically did take place during the sixty-six years that intervened between 1793 and 1859, yet that "it is never too late to mend," and that, consequently we are going to interfere now. The answer to that argument is that during all those years we have allowed men to buy zemindaries and tenures on the belief, fully justified by our actions, that no interference would take place and that it is not fair to these persons suddenly to uproot the conditions, on the faith of which they have invested their money. I so far agree with this argument as to think that, in any changes which may now be made it is not sufficient to go back to first principles and base our enactment solely on what we understand to be the relation between landlord and tenant, as established by Lord Cornwallis' Regulations ; we must go further than this, and take into consideration the present status and vested interests of the proprietary body whom we have called into existence, and whom we have during nearly a century allowed to acquire rights and privileges which are none the less deserving of respect now because their growth and development were not contemplated by the statesmen of the last century.

I mention this point not as a peg on which to hang a long historical discussion, or an examination of the state of revenue law and its effect on the agricultural classes during the last hundred years. All that has been done over and over again, and by far abler pens than mine. But I mention it to shew the spirit in which I approached the discussion of the two previous Bills, and the nature of the test which I feel bound to apply to the present Bill. In other words, the question I ask myself as I examine one section of the Bill after another, is "does this provision deprive either landlord or tenant of any right or any status which he legally holds *at present* whether in virtue of the terms of the permanent settlement, or in virtue of any custom which the Government has tacitly allowed to grow up since that time ?" We have nothing to do with the historical zemindar of 1793 ; if he ever existed at all, that is, if there ever was any class of men so situated as we are apt to figure them to ourselves, he exists no longer. We have to deal with the zemindar in the position which he holds in the present day.

This is the view which most officers and private gentlemen whom I have, from time to time consulted, take of the matter and I think it is the only practical reasonable view to take. There is a great deal of sentimental talk about the owes of the ryot ; and I venture to think that no one who knows any thing of the incidents of my obscure career will suspect me at any rate, of a tendency to overlook the claims of the ryot, or to side too strongly with the zemindar. But I cannot overlook the fact so ably argued by the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, that the Bengal of to-day offers a startling contrast to the Bengal of 1793; and that the wealth and prosperity of the country has marvellously increased—increased beyond all precedent—under the permanent settlement. There is much force in his remark that a great portion of this increase is due to the zemindary body as a whole, and that they have been very active and powerful factors in the development of this prosperity.

The ryot suffers from causes over which no Government can have any control ; the country is over-peopled ; and the intensity of the struggle for existence is due principally to this cause, and not to the capacity or bad management of the zemindars. Every one *will* marry, and *will* have heaps of children ; no one *will* emigrate, a vast majority *will* grow nothing but paddy, and the poorest *will* spend in advance the earnings of ten years on a marriage feast or a religious ceremony. It is very doubtful whether any legislative measures will improve the condition of people whose manners, customs, and prejudices are so utterly incompatible with improvements as these.

We have not space for more extracts. The reader will see from the above what our high and experienced revenue officers say of this Bill.

## THE CROPS.

SINCE we wrote last, two weeks ago, we are sorry to learn that the prospects of the crops have not improved. Rain has fallen here and there, but not in sufficient quantities. Almost the whole of Bengal and Behar is at this moment under a blight. The only districts, the prospects of which are good, are the following—Dacca, part of Furreedpore, Backergunge, part of Mymensing, Chittagong, Noakhally and Tipperah. The Behar districts are also badly off. Seeing the present condition and prospects of the crops the Lieutenant-Governor has issued the following circular to the Commissioners of Divisions (except the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division) :

Revenue Department. Famine—Cir. 9T—R.—Darjeeling, 23rd October, 1883.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—All Commmissioners of Divisions (except the Commissioner of Burdwan.

SIR,—I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to call your attention to the state of the crops in your Division. The apparently early cessation of the autumnal rains seem to have generally had an injurious effect on the winter or *kharif* crops, and there are some grounds for fearing that the dry weather may affect, also injuriously, the *rabi* sowings. It is possible that timely rain may still remove all cause for anxiety ; but if such rain does not fall before you are satisfied that the north-east monsoon has become established, or, at any rate, before the end of the first week of November, you are requested to submit to Government, with as little delay as possible, a full account of the outturn of the last *bhadoi* and prospects of the coming *kharif* and *rabi* crops in each district of your Division. Your report should consider the amount of grain stocks in hand in each district, and the probable range of prices of food during the coming year. For those districts in which prospects may not be unfavorable, the information need not be detailed ; for them a general statement is all that is needed. I am to add that your report should reach the Government before the end of November at the latest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

A. P. MACDONNEL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Why the Burdwan Division has been excepted we cannot understand. The prospects of the Burdwan Division are thus described in the crop report for the week ending the 27th October published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* :

WESTERN DISTRICTS.—*Burdwan.*—Crops are suffering for want of rain. In places where no means of irrigation exist the outturn will be very bad. Irrigated crops and crops on very low lands only are doing well. Prospects decidedly bad. *Bankura.*—Mornings and evenings cool, but days warm and sunny. Prospects are unfavourable. The early cessation of the rains has caused great damage to the crops. Detailed reports, however, are more encouraging, and tend to confirm the Collectors' belief that even if no rain falls an 8-anna crop all round will be secured. Prices steady. *Beerbhoom.*—Weather fair and dry ; nights cool. Crops suffering for want of rain. Irrigation going on where practicable. Deficiency of harvest most probable. Prices of rice continue rising. Public health good. *Midnapore.*—Weather seasonable. Want of rain is much felt everywhere. Prospects of paddy crop unfavourable. Fever is reported from most parts of the district. *Hooghly.*—Weather cool and pleasant. Prospects of *amun* crop throughout the district are bad owing to want of rain. At present the outturn does not promise to be at the very most more than half the usual one. From water having been sent down the Kana Nuddee and Kana Damoodar a great deal of rice in that direction has been saved during the last few days. Sugarcane promises pretty well, but is suffering in places for want of water. The land is being prepared for the cold weather crops, which are being sown.

The reasons, which call for reports from the other Divisions, apply equally to the Burdwan Division. We cannot understand why the last mentioned Division has been excluded from the general enquiry.



The proceedings of Government in reference to the scarcity of 1873 74 ought to be made its guide on the present occasion. On the 21st November 1873 the Government of Bengal issued the following estimate of the food crops for the ensuing year :

*Estimated Outturn of the Food Crops of* 1873-74.

In the littoral districts of Orissa and Bengal, including the southern border of the Delta population 11 millions.

In the low lands of Western Bengal, the seaboard excluded, population 3½ millions.

In the Central Delta districts, population 7 millions.

In Northern Bengal, population 7 millions.

In Eastern Bengal, population 7½ millions.

In the uplands of Bengal and Chota Nagpore, population 7 millions.

In North Behar, population 11 millions.

In South Behar, population 8 millions.

In Assam and the Hill districts, population 3½ millions.

From three quarters to a full average crop.

About one-half of the yield of full average year.

From one half to three quarters of a full average crop

One quater to one-third of a full average crop.

From one-half to two-thirds of a full average crop, except in Sylhet, where there will be a full crop.

From one-half to three quarters of a full average crop.

One quarter to one-third of a full average crop,

One quarter to one-third of a full average crop.

Three quarters of a full average crop.

We hope we will be placed in a position earlier than the end of November to form an accurate idea of the probable outturn of the crops for the next year. An examination of the conditions on which agriculture is carried on in this country will enable the district officers to form a reliable idea of the outturn. We transcribe the following which we wrote in another place on the subject in 1873 : The amun crop is cultivated upon three descriptions of land : 1st, the very low lands or beels, which are sown broadcast; 2nd, lands, not so low, that is, lands in which monsoon water does not collect with the first heavy showers of rain, and are, therefore, reserved for cultivation by transplantation of seedlings previously reared in seed-beds ; 3rd, lands still higher, but which are also cultivated precisely in the same way as the second. Now, a sixteen-anna crop means that, by a seasonable fall of rain from May to November, all the three descriptions of lands have proved equally fruitful. But this consummation is seldom realized. The crop from the first description of lands is uncertain. The crop in such lands is ensured, only when there are slight showers of rain from the middle of Bysack (April) to the end of Jeyt (May), so as to admit of the lands being ploughed up and sown, but no such heavy showers in Assar (June) as to swamp the young plants. If there be heavy showers in Bysack and Jeyt, then the monsoon water collects in those hollows and they cannot be sown for the year; or if, after the plants had come up, there be heavy rains in Jeyt and Assar, so as to submerge the plants, then the crop is destroyed and the lands cannot be re-sown. The rains in Bysack and Jeyt this year were all that could be wished for the cultivation of this description of land. For the proper growth of paddy on the two other descriptions of land there must be seasonable rains from Assar (June) to Kartick (October). The transplantation is commenced from the middle of Assar, and carried on even so late as the middle of Bhadur (August), as in the Soonderbuns. From other lands, unless the transplantation is finished by the end of Sraban (July,) the yield must be less than the average. It is seldom that the rains hold off during the time the transplantation is carried on and finished. The total area of the first description of lands is very small, hardly one-tenth of the whole area of amun lands of the country, and of that small area some portion is very often left fallow on account of the uncertainty of securing a crop therefrom. So that it is the crop obtained from the second description of land which will determine the question of the probable food supply for the ensuing year. Following these data the district officers will be able to give us reliable reports on the probable outturn of food crops of 1883-84. Whatever the prospects of the crops of this year, the present situation is certainly not so bad as it was in 1873-74. It is true that a decade has passed away, and sometimes famines move in a cycle. But the old stocks in the country this year are said to be very large. The price has already risen, from eight to ten annas in Calcutta, and there

ASIATIC

will be we are afraid a further rise. The present rise is partly due to a panic and partly to a disinclination of the mahajuns to part with their stocks. But as far as we are able to judge there is no fear of a widespread famine.

## MR. FAWCETT ON THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND AND THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF BENGAL.

SINCE Mr. Fawcett has assumed the administration of the Post Office he has had little time to devote to other matters. The withdrawal of his attention from Indian affairs is a calamity for this country. He has, however, written a most thoughtful paper on a burning question of the day in England, viz., "State Socialism and the Nationalization of the Land." This paper originally appeared in the July number of MacMillan's Magazine, and will form a chapter in the new edition of his *Manual of Political Economy*. It has, however, been reprinted in pamphlet form and the pamphlet is before us.

Mr. Fawcett says, "the most characteristic feature in the socialism of the present day is the reliance which it places on the intervention of the State." The German Lassalle was a high priest of the new faith. He thought "that what the people chiefly needed was a greater amount of aid from the State. The movement which he set on foot became embodied in the society known as the International. The International put forward various proposals, nearly all of which involve State intervention. The agency however on which the Internationalists, and the socialists generally of the present day, place by far the greatest reliance is the scheme which is known as the nationalization of the land and the other instruments of production." In England two books have been recently published on the subject, the one by Mr. Wallace, the well-known naturalist, the other by Mr. Henry George. Mr. Fawcett says: "It has rarely happened that a book dealing with social and economic questions has been more widely read than Mr. George's work." Mr. George advocates the confiscation of landed property by the State or the nationalization of the land without compensation. He would, however, give some value in the shape of a terminable annuity. As to the justice and probable economic effect of this proposition Mr. Fawcett remarks:

It seems to me sometimes forgotten that wealth cannot be created by a mere arrangement of figures. The State would of course gain, if it were decreed that the owners of land should receive annuities equivalent to the existing rent, for a limited number of years. The gain would be precisely the same as if fundholders, instead of having the perpetual annuity they now enjoy, should only be paid interests for a limited period. But the injustice involved would not be less in the one case than in the other. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more unjust than for the State to take possession of land without paying the full market price to its owners. It is sometimes urged in defence of such a course that the land originally belonged to the people, and that the State had no right to alienate national property in order to enrich a few favoured individuals. But the question as to whether or not it was expedient to have so completely relinquished the rights which the State, as representing the nation, originally possessed in the land, appears to us to have no bearing upon the question of appropriating land at the present time without giving adequate compensation to existing owners. Land has changed hands an indefinite number of times since the principle of private property in land was first recognised; and it would consequently be most indefensible if the State were to take possession, either in whole or in part, of the land of the country.

Nothing could be more sound or just than these remarks of Mr. Fawcett, and yet how readily he forgets the principles he enunciates, when the same are applied to India. Referring to this country he says:

In describing the injustice and inexpediency of the suggested schemes of land nationalisation, it must not be supposed that it would be desirable for the State to surrender its proprietary rights in the land in those countries where it still possesses them. In India, for example, almost the whole of the land is owned by the State; the cultivator, instead of paying rent to a private landowner, pays it to the State in the form of a land tax; the land revenue which is thus yielded amounts to about 22,000,000l. a year, and represents a sum nearly equivalent to what is raised by all the imperial taxes that are imposed in India. As evidence of the fact that the cultivators would not be necessarily better off if the State had relinquished its proprietary rights in the land, it may be mentioned that by the celebrated permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1793, over a considerable portion of Bengal the proprietary rights were transferred to the tax-collectors or zemindars for a fixed annual payment. The result has been that with the increase in wealth and population, the cultivators in the permanently settled districts pay, in the form of rent to the zemindars, three or four times as much as the zemindars pay to the Government. A large amount of revenue has consequently been sacrificed for the benefit of a special class, whilst the cultivators' position has been in no way improved; but on the contrary, the injury which has been inflicted on them may in some degree be measured by the amount of the additional taxation which they have to bear, in consequence of a large amount of revenue having been needlessly sacrificed. If the permanent settlement in Bengal had never been effected, the additional revenue which would now be obtained from the land would be sufficient to enable the Government to repeal so burdensome an impost as the duty on salt.

We have the highest respect for Mr. Fawcett; we call him the sightless champion of India; we set so much value upon his Parliamentary services that we undertook to raise subscriptions for the payment of his Parliamentary expenses, when he was ejected from Brighton. But it fills us with deep regret to see this champion of India raise his voice against the great political and economic boon, which England has conferred upon it, we mean the Permanent Settlement. Mr. Fawcett has not evidently sufficiently studied the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, for if he had done so, he would not have, we feel assured, given currency to a tissue of misstatements which the above involves. In the first place the State has not been within historic time absolute owner of the soil in Bengal. The Mahomedans had recognized the zemindars as proprietors of the soil, and so has the British Government. And yet Mr. Fawcett contends that the State is the owner of the land in Bengal. Then the Permanent Settlement has not conferred any new rights upon the zemindars, which they did not possess before. As for the zemindars getting about three or four times more than the amount, which they pay to Government, Mr. Fawcett seems to forget that the whole of the land profits do not go to the pockets of the zemindars. Indeed, these do not get even one-third of the profits. But it should be borne in mind that the increase of the land profits is due to the extension of cultivation and not to the enhancement of rent *ad libitum*. The population of Bengal is agricultural, and the whole population of it more or less shares the land profits. There is a long chain of persons, who divide the land profits among themselves; the zemindars, with whom the settlement was concluded, constitute only one link; it is not therefore right to say that the settlement was made for the benefit of a special class. Then it is not true that the condition of the ryots or cultivators has not improved under the Permanent Settlement. We have repeatedly shewn that the ryots in the permanently settled estates of Bengal are far better off than their brethern in the temporarily settled estates of the North Western Provinces and Bombay or in the ryotwary estates of Madras. We are not a little surprised to observe that one who so keenly feels the fallacies of the theory of the nationalization of the land should condemn the Permanent Settlement on the ground that it has involved a large sacrifice of prospective revenue to the State.

Referring to newly founded states Mr. Fawcett says:

The extent to which it is expedient for a Government to dispose of its proprietary rights in the land, suggests considerations of the utmost importance for many recently settled countries, such for instance as Australia. In that country vast tracts of land have been sold by the Government, and when the amount received is used as ordinary revenue the inquiry is at once suggested whether it can be wise to adopt an arrangement which virtually allows capital to be devoted to income. We cannot help thinking that it is unadvisable for a State thus completely to divest itself of the proprietary rights it possesses in the land. Although we believe that too much importance can scarcely be attributed to the economic advantages which result from associating the ownership with the cultivation of the land, yet the industrial stimulus which is given by the feeling of ownership would, we think, still continue in active operation if in such a country as Australia the Government, instead of completely relinquishing its rights in the soil, retained some share of the property in the form of a land tax which, instead of being commuted as it has been in our own country for a fixed money payment, should be equal to some small proportion of the annual value of the land. If, for instance, in Australia the land had been sold with the condition that one-tenth or even one-twentieth of its annual value should be paid in the form of a land tax, no discouragement would have been offered to enterprise, and the revenue which might be yielded as the country advanced in population and wealth would be a valuable national resource, which might be utilised in rendering unnecessary the imposition of many taxes which will otherwise have to be imposed

This principle has been exactly followed in the case of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, though the assessment instead of being one-tenth was ten-elevenths, and yet Mr. Fawcett condemns it on economic grounds. Mr. Fawcett shews very forcibly that State landlordism will not benefit the cultivator of the soil. He says:

In what better position would the cultivators be, if instead of paying a rack-rent to a private individual they paid at least as high a rent to the State? Instead of the position of the cultivator being improved, he would, in numerous instances, be far worse off than he was before. A private owner can take account of many circumstances which it would be scarcely possible for the State to regard. It not unfrequently happens, for instance, under the present system, that the claims of an old tenant for consideration are not ignored, and there are many landowners who would not think of displacing an old tenant, although it might very likely happen that if the land were put into the market a somewhat higher rent might be obtained. It cannot, we think, be too strongly insisted upon that, in order to provide a security against favouritism and patronage, the State would have to administer its property according to strictly defined rules. If the State owned the land, rent would have to be levied with just the same rigour as an ordinary tax, and thus, so far as the cultivators are concerned, the result of nationalisation would be that they would hold the land under a system of the most rigid rack-renting.

And yet Mr. Fawcett condemns the Permanent Settlement which fosters the private landowner. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the principles, which Mr. Fawcett advocates, be essentially right, they ought to apply equally to England and India.

## THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.

MR. CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S Agricultural Loans Bill of 1882 has become law as the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. When the Bill was introduced into the Council in October last year, Sir Steuart Bayley stated in plain terms that a system of mere agricultural loans, that is to say, of advances for the construction of wells, tanks, the reclamation of waste lands, the preparation of land for irrigation and for other improvements for agricultural purposes could never be expected to be successful. The reason of this was very clearly and lucidly explained by Sir Steuart. He pointed out that the ryot, if he borrowed from the Government, could not also borrow from the village money-lender. "It was," he continued, "a sermon on the old text that you cannot serve two masters. The ryot comes to the Government and he receives the loan, but in order to receive it he must hypothecate his land. Shortly afterwards he wants perhaps to borrow for some other purpose—for marriage, or to pay his revenue or for any one of the thousand domestic purposes for which he requires money besides agricultural operations. He then goes to the village money-lender; the money-lender turns round upon him and says—'No, you have already borrowed from the Government; the Government have been ruining my business by charging a lower rate of interest than mine; the Government have already got the first lien on your land, and now you can go to the Government for the other money that you want.' Well, when it comes to a choice, and the ryot has to decide whether he should borrow from one of two competitors—one of whom can

only lend for one purpose while the other can lend for all purposes,—there is very small doubt as to what he *will do*; he will cling to the one who can lend for all purposes and despise the other who can only lend for one purpose. That is, I think, the real reason which cuts at the root of any very extended usefulness of the Act as it at present stands." This explanation of the failure of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, was perfectly correct, and it was accepted as quite satisfactory by all persons acquainted with the actual conditions existing in the country. But strange to say the Legislative Council, in passing the new Act, has completely ignored the sensible and thoughtful observations quoted above. Mr. Quinton, in moving that the Select Committee's report on the Agricultural Loans Bill be taken into consideration, stated that the intention to legislate on the subject of agricultural banks in this Bill had been abandoned. We must confess we were not unprepared for the announcement. In noticing the debate on the first reading of Mr. Crosthwaite's Bill in November last year, we distinctly said that we were not satisfied of the feasibility of the scheme of agricultural banks which the Government of India proposed to introduce into selected areas in the Deccan by way of experiment. Again, a few months ago in commenting on Sir David Wedderburn's paper on the subject read at a public meeting in London presided over by Mr. John Bright, we showed that the scheme had practically collapsed. We are now told that the question of agricultural banks will be dealt with separately and considered with all its difficulties on its own basis. "The subject," says Sir Steuart Bayley, "has now been threshed out; most of the details of it are about to be submitted to the Secretary of State, and until he has expressed his opinion upon it, no further action will be taken. That is how the case at present stands, and I may mention that the conclusions come to by the Select Committee not to legislate for this particular point had already commended itself to the Secretary of State." We do not, of course, know what proposals on the subject of agricultural banks the Government of India is about to submit to the Secretary of State. But we have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion that, so far as the political aspect of the case is concerned, the Government will gain nothing by giving encouragement to private enterprise in this field, if the advances made are to be received through Government agency; for in that case, the same odium would attach to the operation of recovery even though the money was lent by a private company.

When Mr. Crosthwaite's Agricultural Loans Bill was introduced last year both Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Evelyn Baring declared in plain terms that the Land Improvement Act, even when amended and the rules under it simplified, would not produce any very beneficial results, and the Member in charge of the measure admitted that the owners of land would not resort to Government for advances of this kind, to any large extent. In the face of these admissions, we need not discuss the question of the probable working of the new Act. Nevertheless, we do not deny that the new Act makes an important improvement on the old law. The period for repayment of loans has been extended to 35 years. Sir Steuart Bayley observed:—"Nothing was more unpopular with the cultivators than the short period over which the repayment of loans extended under the existing law. This point commended itself to Sir Evelyn Baring; and to him was due the special notice which had been drawn to it. He wished the term to extend to 30 years, and even in certain cases, beyond the period of the generation which had borrowed the money." It is a matter of satisfaction that the late Finance Minister's liberal views on this point have been adopted by the Legislative Council. In accounting for the failure of the Land Improvement Act of 1871 the Famine Commission, it will be remembered, directed particular attention to two points—namely, the complicated procedure which had to be followed in obtaining a loan under the Act; and the absence of any provision in the law exempting improvements from assessment to land revenue. With regard to the second point, the Commissioners wrote:—"Another reason has been prominently alleged for the disinclination of owners to spend money, whether their own or borrowed, on the improvement of the land, and that is their doubt whether at the expiration of a term of settlement they will be allowed to enjoy the whole profits of such an improvement, or whether it will form the occasion for an enhancement of their assessment. In the Punjab it is a rule of the revenue system that constructors of new wells should be protected for 20 years from enhancement on account of the irrigation thus provided, and that repairers of old wells and diggers of watercourses, should be similarly protected for ten years. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces no definite rule appears to have been laid down. In Berar and Madras rules have been issued providing that the asssessment on lands on which wells or other improvements have been made by the owners or occupiers at their own cost shall not be enhanced at a future settlement, except on the ground of a general revision of the district rates. But these rules have not the force of law, and in the Bombay Presidency alone has this understanding been embodied in an Act. We think it important that a precise and permanent understanding should be come to on the subject and ratified by law. The land owner should be guaranteed against any enhancement of his assessment for such a period as shall secure to him such a reasonable return on his investment as will encourage the prosecution of improvements. It appears to be quite possible to draw up a set of rules defining what the period should be for any locality or class of cases, so that it may be clearly known, without fear of mistake or danger of retraction and, change of view, by every landowner or tenant who executes a permanent improvement on the land, whether he is entitled to the entire profits arising from it, or to a part for ever or for a term of years." The Government of India has given effect to this proposal of the Famine Commission. Section 11 of the new Act provides that when land is improved with the aid of a loan granted under it, the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in revising the assessment of land-revenue on the land. This is an excellent provision, but we need hardly say that every thing will depend on the manner on which it is worked. Settlement-officers, in their zeal to show satisfactory returns of work performed by them, do not pay much attention to the rules laid down for their guidance. Section II is subject to the following provision where the improvement consists of the reclamation of waste-land or of the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase may be taken into account in revising the assessment of land-revenue on the land after the expiration of such period as may be fixed by rules to be framed by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor-General in Council. It is only fair that the tenant who makes the improvement should be granted a lease of the waste-land to be reclaimed for a certain term, at a low rent, in order to enable him to recoup himself for the outlay; and that his rent should be gradually increased until the land was brought under full cultivation. Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department proposed that loans granted for the improvement of land should be converted into a permanent charge on it in the shape of an addition of revenue. This proposal had doubtless many advantages, and if the Government could have seen its way to accepting it, it would have made the Land Improvement Loans Act exceedingly popular with the landowners. But we must admit that it is economically wrong in principle for Government to mix up its loan business with its reversionary interest in the produce of the soil; and then the system would be inapplicable to districts under the Permanent Settlement.

## THE JORASANKO POLICE CASE.

AFTER a drag of three months and a half the Jorasanko Police case, connected with the mysterious death of a compositor of this press, has been disposed of by the Police Court. The presiding Magistrates were Messrs. B. L. Gupta and Jodulal Mullick. We give their judgment below:

EMPRESS *vrs.* GONESH DUBAY AND 10 OTHERS.
*Decision.*

It appears from the evidence that the eleven defendants forming a file of constables returned to the Thannah on the morning of the 17th of July carrying in their hands a man Tincoury Sircar in a state of insensibility, and reported that he (the deceased Tincoury) had been found lying drunk and incapable in the middle of Baranossee Ghose's Street. The man was seen shortly after by the Superintendent and the Inspector who sent him to the Hospital. But on reaching the Hospital the man was found dead.

The report of the Police Surgeon who held a *post mortem* examination however showed—what has since been deposed to by him—that the deceased died from rupture of the liver. Besides the injury to the liver which was ruptured into 13 parts, the sternum or breast bone and a rib on the left side were found fractured.

It is proved by the evidence of numerous witnesses that between 2 and 3 A. M. on the morning of the 17th a man who has been identified by more than one witness to be the deceased Tincoury Sircar was chased, assaulted, and seized, by 7 or 8 constables in their uniform and carried away jointly with the rest of the file which was under the charge of defendant No. 7 Lance Corporal Abdul Kareem. None of the witnesses, however, could identify the constables who assaulted the deceased. The movements of the deceased on the night of the 16th are described in detail by witness Debenderneth Das who remained in his company from 5 P. M. to about 2 A. M. of the following morning—when he left him altercating with 2 constables.

From the nature of the injuries, and the circumstances of the case, including the fact that the deceased was carried to the Thannah in an unusual way and not on a stretcher as is customary in such cases, we have no hesitation in believing that the statements made by the defendants relating to the deceased were intentionally false. The evidence of most of the witnesses for the prosecution has not been impeached or shaken in cross examination and we have no doubt that their narrative is correct in the main.

The evidence of the Superintendent Mr. Costello shows that the defendants are the constables who according to routine and practice would be the men on the file at that hour in Baranossee Ghose's Street. And the defendants themselves in the statements volunteered to the Court admit that they were on the file at the time. They repeat here the statements which they are proved to have made before two successive Inspectors and the Superintendent of Police viz. that they found the deceased Tincoury Sircar lying insensible in the middle of Baranossee [Ghose's Street with the 1st Defendant Gonesh Dubay, the constable of the beat, standing close by; that Gonesh Dubay informed them of a drunken man lying insensible; and that by his request the Lance Corporal accused No. 7 ordered the constables of his file to carry the deceased to the Thannah.

The principal point taken up by the attorney for the defence is lstly with reference to Section 202 I. P. C., that there is no law which makes it incumbent on police constables in Calcutta to report the commission of offences to their superior officers. 2ndly with reference to Section 203 that the defendants being virtually accused of the principal offence of culpable homicide cannot be legally convicted of having given false information regarding the same upon the principle that no person is bound to criminate himself.

In reply to the 1st objection Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, has invited our attention to Sect on 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but as we think the section most appropriate to the circumstances of the case is Section 203 of the Penal Code we deem it unnecessary to discuss the question.

As to the 2nd argument noted above we have seen the reported cases, referred to by Mr. Manuel, bearing on the question. And we take the rulings on the subject to mean that one and the same individual cannot be convicted of both the principal offence and of having given false information respecting it.

In this case it is clear from the evidence that only some out of the whole number composing the file assaulted the deceased, and even those have not been identified. There is, therefore, no evidence as regards the principal offence against any particular individual among the accused, and in considering the guilt or innocence of each man, we held that there was no evidence to sustain a charge of culpable homicide or grievous hurt. Further, at the time that the defendants made the false statement there was no charge of any kind against any of them; and not even the breath of a suspicion that they had committed any offence. It was subsequently, and in the course of further investigation, that the defendants were accused of having been at least privy to what had actually taken place.

We, therefore, feel no hesitation in finding that an offence under Section 203 I. P. Code, has been committed. We accordingly convict all the defendants under the first count of the charge. And in awarding punishment, we think it just to make a distinction between the first defendant Gonesh Dubay who was the constable of the beat, the Lance Corporal No. 7 and the rest, according to the responsibility of their respective situations. We, therefore, sentence the first accused to rigorous imprisonment for three months; No. 7 to like imprisonment for two months; and the rest to like imprisonment for one month each.

(Sd.) B. L. GUPTA,
(Sd.) J. L. MULLICK,
Presidency Magistrates.

29th October 1883.

To Mr. B. L. Gupta alone belongs the credit of eliciting the true facts of the case. The superior officers of the Police, who from their instincts should have been able to smell the rat, seemed at first to be quite gulled by the cock and bull story of the constables. If they had properly examined the deceased, when he was brought to the thanna, and enquired how he was brought there, they could have at once perceived

*what the matter really was. This was omission* no. 1. The omission no. 2 was that when the message was brought that the man had died on the way to the hospital, no immediate enquiry was made in the locality either by the Inspector or the Superintendent. If the needful enquiry had been made hot and hot, probably the whole truth would have been known. The omission no. 3 was that the Police officers did not enquire that if the man was really drunk and incapable or insensible, why was he not brought on a stretcher as usual, why was he made to walk, and why was it necessary for the whole file to come with him. A simple enquiry into this matter would have disclosed the real nature of the case. The omission no. 4 was that the constable of the beat and all the constables of the file were allowed to be on duty for nearly three weeks after the event, and thus a temptation was thrown in their way to tamper with the evidence if they wished. How the Police officers, with heads on their shoulders, could keep the screw loose so long in this way with their eyes open passes our understanding. These grave omissions combined with the *espirit de corps* of the Police have we fear frustrated the ends of justice in this flagrant case.

These omissions as a matter of course greatly aggravated the difficulties in the way of Mr. B. L. Gupta as Coroner. But he was determined to sift the matter to the bottom. So he held a searching local investigation, and found enough evidence to show that the death of the poor man must have been caused by the injuries inflicted by the Police, though the real culprits could not be identified. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the eyes of the Police officers were opened. They now saw that the appointed guardians of the peace had in the language of the Bengali provert proved the devourers in this case; so they placed all the men of the file before the Magistrate for trial. The accused were charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing grievous hurt, and giving false information. The main facts were proved, but the identity of the persons, who had committed the crime, was not established; accordingly the Magistrates threw out the graver charges, and convicted the defendants of giving false information. We think the Magistrates are quite right in their decision. Whatever the moral presumption against the men, there was absence of legal proof of identity, and the Magistrates could not therefore convict the men on mere moral presumption. But we are humbly of opinion that the sentence passed, viz., three months' rigorous imprisonment upon the constable of the beat, two months' upon the lance corporal in charge of the file, and one month upon the constables of the file respectively, has been too inadequate. According to their own showing the men have escaped conviction on purely technical grounds. Their Worships admit that "the evidence of most of the witnesses for the prosecution has not been impeached or shaken in cross-examination, and we have no doubt that their narrative is correct in the main." Common sense would suggest that when the men have escaped their well-merited fate only through technicality, the maximum punishment which the law prescribes for the offence of which they have been convicted should be inflicted upon them. Now, section 203 of the Penal Code, under which conviction was had, prescribes for the offence mentioned in it imprisonment of either description extending to two years or fine or both. It would have to some extent met the ends of justice if the maximum punishment had been imposed upon the culprits. How could the Magistrates reconcile it to their consciences to say that the main facts against the Police constables were correct, and yet let them off with imprisonment of one month each? We have reasons to believe that the Stipendiary Magistrate was inclined to award an exemplary punishment but the Honorary Magistrate did not agree with him. And the interests of justice were grievously sacrificed because the Honorary Magistrate could not agree with the Stipendiary Magistrate!

It cannot be denied that there has been a sad failure of justice in this case. The Magistrates declare that the main facts against the Police are correct, and yet the charges could not be brought home to them because no one could positively swear to the men. There was, however, clear and strong evidence that some of the constables had given beating to the man, who had cried aloud for help and protection, that the file had changed at the hour mentioned, that the men present in the file were on record and that the same men had brought the deceased to the thanna—so far the men were identified, only nobody could say who the constables were who committed the assault and who abetted it. Now this missing link in the chain of evidence ought not to have been wanting if the Police officers who had the charge of the enquiry in their hands had not committed the grave omissions, which we have noticed above. This case we are constrained to say will remain a foul blot on the Police administration of the metropolis of the British empire in the East. Will the Government take no notice of it?

## LORD RIPON'S POLICY IN ENGLAND.

UNDER the above title Mr. Routledge has addressed us the following letter, to which we have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion:

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The Mission of Mr. Atkins has begun badly for the Mission. His first appeal was to his own people, to amalgamated Railway servants, in "Congres" assembled; and after hearing him patiently to the end, his speech was replied to and his claim rejected. The Railway servants affirmed the principle that the public service, in India, as elsewhere, ought to be open to all the Queen's subjects, *without restriction of race or creed.* This must have been rather disappointing to the delegate whose Mission had been announced as if it had been from the Government of one of the great Powers. I believe the reply of the Railway servants will be that of English workmen generally East, West, North or South, throughout these islands. I see also that the Hackeney Young Men's Liberal Association (a really important political body) has *unanimously* passed a resolution in favour of the Ilbert Bill in its entirety.

The importance of the appeal of Mr. Atkins, and the reply to it, can hardly be overrated. The opponents of Lord Ripon's policy selected their own ground. It is on that ground that they have been defeated. The Meeting was one of delegates, chosen as representatives of a now powerful class of workmen. Mr. Atkins had his case ready for presentation. He thoroughly understood his subject, and no doubt represented and expressed honest convictions. He spoke to men some of whom may yet be in India, and many of whom must look to India, as a desirable field of labour. Yet he only elicited the true English vote, that the public Service ought to be open to all the Queen's subjects, in India, as elsewhere, without restriction of race or creed.

This is vastly more important than any number of meetings at the West end of London; any number of expressions of opinion by London or other clubs. An English workman, of the true sort, discards all side issues when a principle is in question. He does not consider how this or that vested interest will be affected, but what is just and right as between man and man, and what will stand the test of time and history. I once during the American slaveholders' War was present on a cold winter night at a meeting of literally starving cotton weavers, who were invited that night to demand that the English Government should break the blockade of the Southern (American) ports, and so secure the cotton, which would have meant work and food to the weavers and their families. Most of these employers were in favour of the demand, and very specious arguments were used by them. The operatives said—No; the North represents freedom, the South slavery—we are with the North, and so they voted. They put aside selfish issues and arguments. They did the justice which a little later England did on a more imposing scale, but which at one time England seemed likely to forget. It was a fine vote, I think also that there is something fine in the vote of the United Railway servants—something that will tend to strengthen the greater union of England and India.

I say nothing against the Mission of Mr. Atkins. It is his right, and the right of his friends, to appeal from the Indian Government, and the English Government to England. Only, they must not complain if the vote goes against them. I have no doubt that meetings may be convened and ticketed to support the view which Mr. Atkins represents. I do not believe that any open meeting, fairly convened, and composed of workmen will accept or approve that view. I have not seen one sound argument against the policy of Lord Ripon or one that is not opposed to the free spirit of these islands at the present time. Our history—the struggles for freedom in old and in recent times are all on Lord Ripon's side and on the side of the enduring interests which he in this case represents.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours very truly,
JAMES ROUTLEDGE,

*Gloucester, October* 10, 1883.

Mr. Routledge, the reader will recollect, is our old friend, who gave the Serampore *Friend* its true name and raised it to its true position, who came out to India as the *Times'* special correspondent during the Famine of 1873-74, and who on return home was on the *Times'* staff for some time. A warmer friend of the people of India than Mr. Routledge does not breathe in England.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS STATED that the Lieutenant-Governor and staff will return to the capital on the 10th instant.

ON THE 8th instant will be installed on his throne the first tributary Prince of Bengal, we mean His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar. We offer him our sincere congratulations on this auspicious event, and our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness. We hope His Highness will be allowed a fair opportunity to bring to good account his education and training in promoting the good government of his country.

WE THANK Mr. Henry Bell for a copy of his pamphlet on the Rent Bill. It is entitled "the Restoration of the ancient Land Law or the Ilbert Bill no. 2." It is an able and incisive running commentary on the leading principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The chief contention of the authors of the Bill is that it does not aim, as the opponents of the Bill urge, at redistribution of property, but at the restoration of the ancient law of the country. Mr. Bell has torn this plea into pieces by quoting chapter and verse the Permanent Settlement papers and other documents, shewing lucidly and forcibly what were the rights of the zemindars before and under the Settlement, and how they have been contravened by the present Bill. If the authors of the Bill were open to argument, Mr. Bell's pamphlet ought to be a settler. We will review it in a future issue. As there seems to be considerable demand for this pamphlet we may mention that it may be had at Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.'s for one rupee a copy. No zemindar ought to be without it.

TWO YEARS ago we were roundly censured in the Vice-regal Council, and by none more than by Mr. Rivers Thompson, for venturing to say in discussing the Assam Immigration Bill that the so-called free immigration was a delusion and a snare, and that gross abuses were concealed under cover of it. Mr. Rivers Thompson was then in charge of the Bill, and he would not believe our statement. Now, as Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Rivers Thompson, in reviewing the Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for the past year, makes the following remarks on this subject:

The abuses existing unber the system of free emigration, which no doubt places facilities in the way of unscrupulous agents to entice women and children away from their homes, have been under the serious consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor for some months, and have formed the subject of a communication to the Government of India. As at present advised, Mr. Rivers Thompson considers that it would be premature to amend the Act, but the dangers involved in the system call for the exercise of much vigilance on the part of District Officers. Cases of malpractice are from their nature extremely difficult of detection, and should be severely punished when brought to light. If the liberty of the law is seriously abused, the Lieutenant-Governor will have no alternative but to exclude the Chota Nagpore districts from the operation of the Act.

These be strong words. We would particularly request Lord Ripon to note them. We

feel confident that His Lordship would not have sealed with his sanction the Assam Immigration Act, if he had any idea of the abuses referred to. Will the Lieutenant-Governor be good enough to permit the publication of the correspondence on the subject?

---

WE ARE sorry to record the death of two great Sanskritists of India, Pundit Dyanand Saraswati, and Pundit Loharam Shirorutna. The first was a most eminent Vedantist. He, however, used to give new interpretations to Vedic texts, which did not often tally with those current among orthodox Pundits. He used to speak in Sanskrit, and the flow he commanded in that dead language was wonderful. He was the founder of the Arya Samaj. Pundit Loharam was an eminent grammarian.

---

WE THANK the Government of India for a copy of the Report of the Education Commission. It is a tremendous big volume. The report consists of 602 folio pages besides appendices. The minutes of evidence we believe will be separately published. We have not had time to take even a cursory glance at the contents of the Report, which we reserve for future notice.

---

WE ARE requested to mention that the well known Bengali Maga, the *Bunga Dursana*, founded by the distinguished scholar and author, Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, has passed into the hands of a new proprietory. The staff of contributors, however, remains intact. The periodical has fallen into arrears, but we are assured by the new proprietors that it will henceforth appear regularly and punctually.

---

WE CONGRATULATE the *Englishman* on its appearance as a double broad sheet. This is a triumph for Mr. Furrell, who has been in charge of that paper since the retirement of Major Fenwick. Until the unfortunate Ilbert controversy the *Englishman* under Mr. Furrell steadily advocated the cause of the people of this country. None can regret more than we do the part which the *Englishman* has played in this crisis, but at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the services which Mr. Furrell the Sober has rendered to the cause of Indian progress and reform. As editor of the *Calcutta Review* he was instrumental in bringing into prominence some of our struggling literary characters.

---

WE HEAR that the Commission to enquire into the working of the Outstil System will consist of the following gentlemen: Mr. Edgar, President, Babu Obhoychurn Das, Deputy Collector, and a non-official member. We hope the Rev. Mr. Evans, who takes a lively interest in the subject, will be the non-official member.

---

MR. WESTMACOTT, whose services have lately been placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of Government, has been charged with the preparation of a scheme for the introduction of the new Union system in connection with the question of self-government. The scheme will be introduced experimentally into the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, and Mr. Westmacott's labours will be confined to those Divisions.

---

THE RESOLUTION of the Government of Bengal on the administration of Government Estates contains the following statement regarding the proposed Agricultural Department:

The Nasrigunge Farm will be under the charge of Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C. S., who has shewn aptitude for the work that will be required of him; and in connection with the farm, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it may be found possible to utilize the services of some of the distinguished native students of the Cirencester College.

It is observable that the second scholar of the Cirencester College holds the office of Director of Agriculture in Bombay, while the first scholar will be made to play second fiddle to an amateur Civilian agriculturist. Such is the difference between Bombay and Bengal on essential points!

---

WE THOUGHT that an observant man like our Lieutenant-Governor would be the last person to recommend the passing of the new Rent Bill at a time when a terrible Providential visitation is at hand. At such a time it is of primary importance that the utmost good feeling should subsist between the zemindar and the ryot. Sir Ashley Eden had urged the passing of the Bill when the country was prosperous. But Mr. McDonnell reverses the argument and makes Mr. Rivers Thompson say the opposite:

Sir Ashley Eden wrote in the presence of splendid harvests and general prosperity. But even now significant indications are not wanting that a continuance of this prosperity cannot be counted upon; while with short crops agrarian unrest is, under present circumstances, certain to occur. It therefore seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson to be the imperative duty of the Government no longer to postpone the legislative measures necessary for placing on a satisfactory and permanent basis the interests of all classes of the agricultural community.

We can't believe that these are the sentiments of Mr. Rivers Thompson. He cannot be so heartless as to wish that when the ryots may be starving and the zemindars' estates perhaps going to the auctioneer's hammer for default, the Government should throw among them this apple of discord. We do hope that Mr. Thompson will reconsider and withdraw this recommendation.

---

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following from the Resolution on the Administration Report of Orissa for the past year:

*Conduct of zemindars*.—The Commissioner's observations on this subject are extremely satisfactory and are here reproduced:—

The zemindars have generally conducted themselves well. Babu Baidyanath Pandit, Rai Bahadur, zemindar of Kila Darpan; the Maharaja of Burdwan, as the virtual zemindar of Kila Koojang, in Cuttack; and Raja Syamanand De; Babu Nemai Charan Bose, Rai Bahadur; Babu Kailas Chandra Ray Mahashay, in Balasore, have maintained their reputation for public spirit and liberality. Rajah Syamanand De's son, Kumar Baikantha Nath De continued making himself useful as an Honorary Magistrate and as Vice-Chairman, of Municipal and Road Cess Committees. Babus Nemai Charan Bose, Rai Bahadur, and Kailas Chandra Ray Mahashay also rendered useful services as Honorary Magistrates.

The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to hear so good a report regarding the zemindars of Orissa.

We heartily endorse the above.

---

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR RAILWAY ought to attract greater attention of the public than it has. It has connected a valuable health-resort with the capital; if the public want a mouthful of fresh air, near to the sea, they cannot repair to a better place than Diamond Harbour. The river there is broad, and cruising in a boat upon it with the sea breeze continually blowing is delightful. This place is well adapted for a good system of wet docks and harbours, but the Calcutta merchants do not like to go to that distance. The commercial prospects of Diamond Harbour at present are not therefore very cheering, though we believe that one day it will be hailed as the entrance gate for the commerce of Calcutta. But it ought to be utilized as a health-resort. The present amiable and energetic Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour, Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, does all that lies in his power to promote the convenience and comforts of those, who resort to it for health, but his means are limited. The Government and the enterprising public ought to combine and provide proper house accommodation, which is a crying want in this place. A mile off there is at Hara a splendid house belonging to Government, which is not now used at all; if Hara were converted into a watering place, this house could be utilized to the best advantage. The management of the Diamond Harbour Railway ought to be an example to other State Railways. It is conducted entirely by the Native agency, and Babus Ramgutty Mookerjea and Purnu Chunder Singh, the Manager and Deputy Manager, deserve great credit for the success with which they have combined economy and efficiency.

---

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Calcutta Port Trust have a sacred trust in the management of the bathing ghats committed to their charge, but we doubt whether they are sufficiently alive to this trust. Thousands of Hindu ladies and gentlemen bathe in the holy river early in the morning from motives of religion and health, and nothing could be more annoying to them than the overcrowding of native crafts close to the bathing centres and the contamination of the water with excrementitious matters from the boats. The Commissioners have their own guards and the River Police at their command, and if with this double agency they cannot successfully maintain the conservancy of the bathing ghats, then they are not worth their salt. The Strand Road and the cross roads are not properly watered. Even early in the morning the roads are covered with dust. Who is responsible for the heaps of sweepings and rabbish which block a good portion of the cross road to Jugannath Ghat every morning? Now that Mr. Duff Bruce is back, we hope we will hear no more of these irregularities and omissions.

---

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption: its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F., L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 77, Strand London.

---

## COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 3rd November*, 1883.

Dullness continues to be the characteristic feature of our commercial markets restricting operations in almost all departments of trade within narrow limits.

Piece Goods.—The little animation manifested for this market on the resumption of business has almost disappeared owing to Dewali Holidays, a festival much respected by the people of Hindustan, who retire to their homes from the various centres of business for its observance and a suspension of operations for the time follows which affects this market.

In exports nothing of importance has transpired. At the public sale of Tea held on the 1st Instant 18417 chests were put up, all found buyers except 420, there was fair animation and prices somewhat more encouraging than before.

In Oil Seeds transaction have been very much limited and nothing of interest occurred a few hundred tons of Teel seeds sold for delivery at 4-4.

Jute is wanted but the market is almost bare, only about 50,000 maunds of all qualities available and prices have been forced up to exhorbitant rates, to 6-2 for good quality an unusual rate.

Rice.—A fair amount of business done in following kinds at prices quoted below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ballam | 2-8 to 3 |
| Kazla | 1-12 to 2 |
| Salees | 3-4 to 2-6 |
| Mooghy | 2-14 |
| Table Gross | 2-12 to 2-14 |

MONETERY.

There has hardly been any change for this market. Rates for interest and discount remain the same as before, 8 per cent. being the minimum rate for loans on Government Securities at the Bank of Bengal.

Government Securities continue to be at less request and the following prices ruled at the close;

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. | 98-13 |
| 4½ per cent. | 103 |

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

This market continued dull throughout until yesterday when there was some animation experienced and better rates were obtained for Jute industries whilst tea and other stocks remained much the same.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee Native General Library | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Vice Chairman Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Vice-Chairman Road Cess Committee. Dinagepore | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Vice Chairman, Revelgunge Municipality | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Secretary Umritsar, Public Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Raja Modusudon Roy Bahadoor, Boad | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Vice-Chairman, Gya Municipality | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Huridas Mukerjea, Matabhanga | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sreeram Chatterjea, Sakuara | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Dwarkanath Sen, Madaripore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Nilratton Mookerjea, Burdwan | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sarodaprasad Banerjea, Kalarow | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Brindabone Chunder Pal, Tezpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Monohary Lal Shome, Chinsurah | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Mohim Chunder Biswas, Krishnagore | 7 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—31*st October* 1883.

General—15th Oct—Mr. A Borooah, Jt Magte and Depy colr, is posted to the sudder station Chittagong dist.

22nd Oct—Mr R Cornish, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is apptd to act, until further orders, in the first gde of Jt Magtes and Depy Cols, in the dist of Midnapore.

Mr G J B T Dalton is apptd to act, until further orders, in the secd gde of Magtes and colrs, in the dist of Hooghly, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Depy Comr of Cooch Behar.

Mr J Posford, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, and sub-Judge, is posted to Muzufferpore, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg dist and Sess Judge of Sarun

Mr K G Gupta is apptd to act until further orders in the first gde of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs in the dist of Cuttack, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colrs of Pooree by M G M Currie.

Mr C F Worsley is apptd to act as Magte and Colr of Chumparun, during the absence, on deputn, of Mr J C Price, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of Monghyr by Mr H F J Kean.

Mr A W Mackie is apptd to act, until further order, in the first gde of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs, in the dist of Lohardugga, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Depy Comr of that dist by Mr A W B Power.

Mr H A D Phillips, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, on leave, is transfd to the sudder station of the Bhaugulpore dist.

Mr. Borooh, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, is apptd to act, until further orders, in the 1st gde of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Mozufferpore, on leave, is apptd to be Dist and Sess Judge of Sarun.

Mr A L Clay, Depy Comr, on leave, is posted to the dist of Manbhoom.

Mr F J G Campbell, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Fureedpore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr F W V Peterson, Offg and Sess Judge of Jessore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr A C Brett, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr G Toynbee is apptd to act until, further orders, as Magte and Colr of Dinagepore, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of Purneah by Mr A Weekes.

Mr A E Staley is apptd to act, until further orders, in the first gde of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs, in the dist of Dacca, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of that dist by Mr F Wyer.

23rd Oct — Mr G E Porter, dist and Sess Judge, Gya, is apptd to act in the first gde of Dist and Sess Judges, with effect from 13th inst.

24th Oct—Mr W C Taylor Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Khoorda sub-divn of the Pooree dist, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from 1st Dec, 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J S Davidson, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoorda, Pooree, is apptd to have tempy charge of that sub-divn during the absence, on leave, of Mr W C Taylor, or until further orders.

25th Oct— Baboo Khetter Gopal Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Netrokona, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Arrareah, Purneah, on leave, is apptd to have tempy charge of the Netrokona sub-divn of the Mymensingh dist, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Khetter Gopal Roy, or until further orders.

26th Oct—Moulvie Syud Mahomed, Offg Depty Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of 3rd ult.

29th Oct—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India extension of furlough for the periods specified opposite their names:—

Mr L Hare, one month, and Mr M Finucane, twelve months,

Baboo Hem Chunder Mookerjee, Tempy Sub-Depty Colr, on special duty as an Asst Depy Superdt of Canals in the dist of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Canal officer.

Legislative—29th Oct— The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignta tendered by the Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, C I E, of his seat in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regns.

Police—26th Oct—Mr W J Eilby, Dist Superdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

Ecclesiastical—25th Oct... The Rev J O F Willcocks is apptd to be Chapln of Dinapore with effect from the 1st inst.

26 Oct—The Rev J Stephenson, Chapln of Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from 19th Nov next, or such subsequent date as he may be may avail himself of it.

Registration—29th Oct —Munshi Amiruddin Mahamed, Tempy Rural Sub Regtr of Nilphamari, in the dist of Rungpore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Education—11th Oct—Baboo Sarodaprasad Chatterjee, Perml asst to the Comr of Bhagulpore, is apptd to be Secy to the Dist school Committee of Bhagulpore, vice Mr. A D' B Gomess, transfd.

22nd Oct—Mr W Griffiths, M A, Principal, Hooghly College, on leave, is promtd to the secd class of the Bengal Eductnl Service, with effect from 24th July last, vice the Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, CLE, retd.

# Advertisements.


## Notice.

Wanted two B. As. not reading law for the Head and Assistant Head Mastership of the Brahmanberiah Annada H. C. E. School on a salary of Rs. 80 and 50 respectively.

GOVIND CHUNDER BASAK.
Secretary.
Brahmanberiah, The 25th October, 1883.

## Notice.

Wanted a Head-Master for the Kendraparah Higher Class English School. None but one holding the B.A. degree need apply. Applications to be forwaded to

PRESIDENT,
Managing Committee.
Kendraparah, 25th October 1883.

WANTED immediately an experianced Accountant for the Road Cess Office, Jessore District. Salary Rs 80 rising to Rs. 90 by increments of Rs. 2 per annum. Security of Rs. 1000 required in cash, Government Security, Landed property, or houses. None need apply who has not passed the D. P. W. Examination. Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th November 1883.

E. J. BARTON,
Magistrate & Chairman.

## TO LET.

A three storied building thoroughly repaired with water and drain complete, situated at Kristodas Pal's Lane, No. 9. Only 15 minutes drive from Government Palace. For further particulars apply to,

DURGA NARAIN NAG,
Zemindar, Sulkea.

## TO LET

For the Exhibition Season the upper flat of a two storied house situated in Hem Chunder Mullik's Lane, Hatkhola. The rooms on the second floor encircle a large and beautiful *Natmondir* and are well ventilated. The flat contain a pretty zenana compartment also. The house commands a splendid view of the Hooghli and is only a few minutes drive from the Government Palace. Apply sharp to, MOTHOORA NATH SIRCAR, No. 18, Koomartolly Street,

## G. H. MANAGER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL BILLIOUS AND ABDOMINAL COMPLAINTS.

Costiveness, Pain, Tympanitis, Phthisis, side pain, Indigestion, loss of sleep, idleness, acidity, looseness of bowels are removed entirely by the use of Pills. It is a most effectual remedy for Spleens and Billious diseases of all sorts. Price of small box Rs. 2 only, the large one costs Rs. 3 ——

Packing and postage for each annas twelve.

Gentlemen in need of the above medicine may apply to

The Manager JAVAHIR AKSIR
Medical Hall. Benares.

## PANCHADASI & UPANISATHA.

"পঞ্চদশী মূল," টীকা ও সরল বঙ্গানুবাদ সহিত প্রকাশিত হইতেছে। ইহার অগ্রিম মূল্য ৪৷৷০ টাকা। "উপনিষৎ" ৭ খানি প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। ইহার অগ্রিম মূল্যের হিসাবে আপাততঃ ৬৲ টাকা জমা দিয়া গ্রাহক হইতে হয়। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, জোড়াশাঁকো ১৪১ নং, বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট; কলিকাতা।

KEDARNATH BANERJEA.

240/4, Bowbazar Street, *Postal address*,
15, Bose Para Lane, Calcutta.

Mayne on Hindu law and Usage, 1883, Rs. 18.
Calcutta Law Reports vols 1-4, Rs. 62.
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols 1856, Rs. 12.
Wharton's Law Lexicon 1867, Rs. 8.
Fagan, the Acts of the Legislative Council 1834-70, 4 vols Rs. 12.
Vavyastha Chandrica vol I. Rs. 8.
Kishen Kishore Ghose.—Sutherland's Dattaka-Mimansa and Duttaka Chandrika Rs. 6.
Shakespear's Hindustani and English Dictionary 1849. Rs. 25.
Broom's Legal Maxims, 1876. Rs. 6.
Ronse's Practical Conveyance 2 vols 1867. 5.
Taylor on Evidence, 2 ed, 1866, 2 vols. Rs. 10.
Sardar's Institutes of Justinian, Rs. 4.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ADMISSION.

*The Price of Admission will be as under—*

During the day (4) four annas.
,, ,, Evening (8) eight annas.
Except on Wednesdays when the price will be

**One Rupee, day or night.**

On the opening day, the rate of admission will be by tickets only, which can be purchased up to the 1st of December.

Reserved Seats ... ... 10 Rupees
All other parts of the building 5 ,,

SEASON TICKETS admitting holders to the Exhibition one hour before the Exhibition opens to the public, and at all hours when it is so open, INCLUDING THE OPENING and ALL OTHER official ceremonies, can be obtained at the Office, No. 1, Sudder Street, as under :—

Single ticket for Gentleman... ... 25 Rupees.
,, ,, ,, Lady ... ... 15 ,,

*N. B.*—Any gentleman purchasing the above will be allowed to purchase additional tickets for his sons or daugthers at the rate of 10 Rupees each. Children under 12 years of age, 5 Rupees. ,,

*N. B.*—Applicants for Season Tickets will have to forward two of *their cards* with their *autographs* on the back of each, as the Tickets are *non-transferable*.

By order.
R. S. WALPOLE.
Secretary.

*P. S.*—Seats will be specially reserved for SEASON TICKET holders.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G. M. C. B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2 ; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8 ; packing, annas 2.
B. L. GHOSE & CO.,

THE ANNUAL
**GRAND FANCY FAIR,**
*In aid of Public Charities,*
ORGANISED BY THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1884, AND THE
FOLLOWING DAY.
*Further particulars in future advertisement.*

## NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale Room in theCourt House, on Saturday the 24th day of November 1883,at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon (and on the following Saturday at the same time and place if all the property should not be put up for sale on the first day) pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 295 of 1876 (wherein Samuel Edward Sharphan Rose is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Biddadhory Dassee and another are Defendants and dated the 12th day of August 1878. The share belonging to the estate of the late Babu Heeraloll Seal of and in the following properties viz :—

Lot No. 1 —An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house No. 4 Gopaul Chunder's Lane holding No. 418 Survey Block 3 North Division, containing 9 Cottahs 14 Chittacks of land and paying yearly Revenue Rupees 1-11-7.

Lot No. 2.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house No. 69 Chunam Gully,holding No. 152 Survey Block 4 North Division, containing 2 Cottahs 12 Chittacks 20 feet paying rental of 8 annas 4 pie.

Lot No. 3.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Godown and tenanted lands 16 Bhowani Churn Dutt's Lane, holding No 150 Survey Block 9 North Division, containing 2 Biggahs 8 Cottahs 13 Chittacks and 35 feet paying an annual Revenue 9 Rupees, 2 annas, 7 pie.

Lot No. 4.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in a stable and Fallow lands No. 10 Peary Mullick's Lane, holding No. 196 and 197 Survey Block No. 10 North Division, containing 5 Cottahs 3 Chittacks 37 feet paying yearly rental Rupees 15, 9 annas 5, pie.

Lot No 5.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house No. 20 Tarra Chand Dutt's Street, holding No. 198 Survey Block 10 North Division, containing 7 Cottahs 12 Chittacks paying an yearly rental Rupees 1-7-3.

Lot No. 6.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in a 3 storied house No. 37 Tara Chand Dutt's Street, holding No. 221 Survey Block 10 North Division, containing 3 Cottahs 9 Chittacks 35 feet paying a yearly rental annas 10, 10 pie.

Lot No. 7.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted land No. 33 Ruttoo Sircar's Lane, holding No. 439 Survey Block 10 North Division, containing 3 Biggahs 8 Cottahs 4 Chittacks paying an annual rental Rupees 11-13-9.

Lot No. 8.—An undivided one-fifth share and in the Lower Storied house No. 221 Cornwallis Street, holding No. 197 Survey Block 15 North Divisions containing 2 Cottahs 10 Chittacks 30 feet paying the annual rental of 8 annas.

Lot No. 9.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an undivided 4 annas 4 pie share in the Godowns and tenanted land No. 17 Gungolis Lane, holding No. 520 Survey Block 13 South Division paying an annual revenue of annas 2, 3 pie.

Lot. No. 10.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the land at No 8-1 Hastings Street, holding 34-2 Survey Block 23 South Division, containg 3 Cottahs 3 Chittacks and 2 feet paying an annual revenue annas 9, 7 pie.

Lot No. 11—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house and Garden No. 32 Cossipore Road in Dihee Punchanogram in the 24 Pergunnahs holding No. 86 Sub-Division 4, Division I, containing 16 Biggahs 16 Cottahs 8 Chittacks 10 feet paying a yearly rental of Rupees 52-6-4.

Lot No. 12.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the land No. 15 Dumdum Road in Dihee Punchanogram in 24 Pergunnahs, holding No. 45 Sub-Division 17 Division I, containing 6 Biggahs 12 Cottahs 7 Chittacks 10 feet paying a yearly rental of Rupees 9-7-9.

Lot No. 13.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the leased lands at Tangra in Dehee Punchanogram in 24-Pergunnahs, holding, No. 33 Sub Division J. Division 4, containing 3 Biggahs 19 Cottahs 7 Chittacks yearly rental payable Rupees 7-6-3.

Lot No. 14.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the 2 pieces of Paddy land at Tangra, Dihee Punchannogram in 24 Pergunnahs, holding No. 72, Sub-Division J, Division 4, containing 3 Biggahs 10 Cottahs 7 Chittacks, yearly rental payable 3-11-9.

Lot No. 15.—An undivided one-fiith share of and in the leased lands at Tangra in Dihee Punchannogram in 24-Pergunnahs holding No. 153 Sub-Division J, Division 4, containing 5 Biggahs 18 Cottahs annual revenue payable Rupees 6-4-6.

Lot No. 16—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Leased lands at Tangra in Dihee Punchannogram in 24 Pergunnahs holding No. 172,Sub-Division J, Division 4, containing 1 Biggahs, 17 Cottahs 7 Chittacks yearly rent payable Rupees 4-12-9.

Lot. No. 17.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted land at Bally, Zillah Hooghly, containing about 10 Cottahs of land.

Lot No. 18.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the lower-roomed house at Hooghly bounded on the north by the house and premises of Persad Mullick, on the south by a lane and the house and premises of Omeschunder Chatterjea, on the east by the house and premises of Seedu Dutt, and on the west by the Main Road containing 4 Cottahs.

Lot No. 19.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Bazar and lands at Sankral in Zillah Howrah containing about 12 biggahs yearly rent payable Rs. 14.

Lot No. 20.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the piece of land containing about 3 Cottahs at Colonelgunge in the Town of Midnapore formerly occupied by Babu Heeraloll Seal's cutcherry.

Lot No. 21.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the following Indigo Factories and lands.

Nulla Gungeerah Factory in Mouza Nulla Gungeera, in Zillah Monghyr, consisting of 6 vats 2 Reservoirs and 1 Godown containing 11 biggahs of land yearly rent payable to Government of Rs. 31-5.

Lallah Pakour Factories, in Mouzah Lallah Pakour in Zillah Monghyr, consisting of 2 pairs of vats consisting of 1 Biggah of land yearly rental Rs. 3.

Rokunpore Factory in Mouzah Rokunpore in Zillah Patna, consisting of 6 pairs of vats, 1 Reservoir and 1 Godown containing 45 biggahs and 5 chittacks yearly rent payable Rs. 176-13-9

The Biebeer Factory in Mouzah Biebeer in Zillah Patna containing 5 cottahs of land yearly rent payable Rs. 14

The Sewree Factory in Mouzah Sewree in Zillah Patna consisting of 6 pairs of vats, 1 Reservoir and 3 Godowns containing 51 biggahs of land yearly rent payable Rs. 119.

The Sumarah Factory in Mouza Sumarah in Zillah Patna consisting of 6 vats 1 Reservoir, 1 Godown containing 20 biggahs of land yearly rent payable Rs. 41-6 and also one biggah of Lakhraj land.

Lot No. 22.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted land in Golabaree Road Mouzah Sulkea Pergunnah Boro Pykan containing about 3 biggahs 10 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs, 102-5.

Lot No. 23.—An undivided one-fifth share of land in an upper-roomed house and Foundry and Tenanted lands No 430 Grand Trunk Road and No 8 Kawraparah Ghaut and Tenanted lands in Park's Garden Lane, Mouzah Badja Seebpore, Pergunnah Booroo at Howrah containing about 57 biggahs yearly rent payable Rs. 151-13 consisting of 2 plots of land thereunto belonging.

Lot No. 24.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted lands in the Grand Trunk Road and in Jaliaparah Lane Mouzah Badja Seebpore in Pergunnah Booroo consisting of 4 plots of land containing about 3 biggahs 15 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs. 24-9-3.

Lot No. 25.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in Godown and Tenanted lands No 102 Grand Trunk Road, Tespara Lane and Rajbullub Shaw, Ramkristopore Lane, and Khooroot Road consisting of 8 plots and also a Godown and Bazar 159 Khooroot Road in Mouzah Ramkristopore, Pergunnah Booroo the whole 9 plots containing about 15 biggahs and 15 cottahs of land paying a yearly revenue of Rs. 48-14

Lot No 26.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Tenanted lands Kooroot Road Mouzah Howrah, Pergunnah Booroo containing about 8 Biggahs and 10 cottahs yearly rental payable Rs. 13-8-0.

Lot No. 27.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Tenanted lands in Grand Trunk Road, Changmaree Lane, Tindal's Garden Road, and new Road, Mouzah Howrah, Pergunnah Booroo containing about 9 biggahs 10 cottahs yearly rent payable Rr. 38-5-8.

Lot No. 28.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Tenanted lands at Grand Trunk Road, Telkul Ghaut Road, Kala Beebee's Bagaun Lane and Seal's new Lane, Mouzah Howrah, Gholadangah, Pergunnah Booroo containing about 4 biggahs and 10 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs. 46-12-6.

Lot No. 29.—An undivided one-fifth share consisting of 2 parts of tenanted land Padreedangah Lane Mouzah Sulkea, Pergunnah Booroo Pykan containing about 1 biggah and 2 cottahs yearly rental Rs. 1-10 9.

Lot No. 30.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Tenanted lands at Grand Trunk Road and Durmodass Gangooly's Lane, Mouzah Badja Seebpore, Pergunnah Booroo containing about 1 Biggah yearly rent payable Rs. 21-12-6.

Lot No. 31.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Tenanted land consisting of 3 plots at Grand Trunk Road, Mouzah Sulkea, Pergunnah Booroo Pykan containing about 11 biggahs held rent free.

Lot No. 32.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in rent free tenanted lands at Mouzah Betul Seebpore, Pergunnah Booroo containting 2 biggahs.

Lot No, 33.—A sixteen annas share of and in the upper-roomed house and premises No. 5 Colootollah Lane containing 7 Cottahs 9 feet of rent-free land, bounded on the north by No. 4 Coootollah Lane, on the south by No. 6 Colootollah Lane, on the east by the said Colotollah Lane, and on the west by the premises Nos. 12 and 13 Hurrinbarree Lane.

Lot No. 34.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the following Zemindaries in Zillah Monghyr.

1.—An undivided 1 anna 6 gundahs 2 kurra and 2 krantees share in Mouzah Mohonee Beeta Towzee No. 444 paying an annual Government revenue of Rs. 13.

2.—An undivided 1 anna 6 gundahs 2 kurra and 2 krantees share in Mouza Mohonee Deara, Towjee No. 1341 paying an annual Government revenue of Rs. 60-15.

3.—An undivided 4 annas share in Mouzah Mozafarpore, Towzee No 460 yearly revenue Rs. 15-1-6.

4. An undivided 6 annas share in Mouzah Lutcheempore, Towzee No. 1336 yearly Revenue Rs. 31-2-7.

5.—An undivided 4 annas share in Mouzah Ali Ashgurpore, Towzee No. 1337 yearly revenue Rs. 27-9-3.

6.—An undivided 5 annas share in Mouzah Summugpore Saran Towzee No. 1339 yearly revenue Rs. 94-5-9.

7.—An undivided 9 annas share in Mouzah Summugpore Saran Deara, Towzee No. 1419 yearly Revenue Rs. 4-2-6.

8.—An undivided 4 annas share in Mouzah Mushushpore, Towzee No. 3242 yearly Revenue Rs. 7-8.

9.—An undivided 8 annas share in Mouzah Soomuspore Koodhat, Towzee No. 1344 yearly Revenue Rs. 115-11-5.

10.—An undivided 9 pie share in Mouzah Chuck Kutteer, Towzee No. 3309 yearly Revenue Rs. 6.

11.—An undivided 5 annas 3 pie share in Mouzah Sreemutpore, Towzee No. 1326 yearly revenue Rs. 98-13-7.

12.—An undivided 19 Gundah share in Mouzah Sooltanpore Doonnaie, Towzee No. 465 yearly Revenue Rs. 3-3.

13.—Gooda Chuck Sickmee yearly Revenue Rs. 14.

14.—An undivided 7 gundah 1 kurra share in Mouzah Panoora Kurraree, Towzee No. 602 yearly Revenue Rs. 18-14-8

15.—An undivided 1 gundah share in Mouzah Panoora Aimah, Towzee No. 744 yearly Government revenue Rs. 2-2.

16.—An undivided three Gundahs one Kurra share in Mouzah Panoora Kurraree, Towzee No. 602 yearly Government revenue Rs. 2 7-0 annual profits Rs. 121-10-8.

Lot No. 35.—Lot Bussuntpore an undivided one-fifth share of and in all that 9 annas or 9-16ths share of the zemindary called or known by the name of Lot Bussuntpore in Pergunnah Bhoorsoot in the district of Hooghly, Towzee No. 29 in the Hooghly Collectorate, the whole five shares having been given out in Putnee on a yearly profit of Rs. 390 6-10.

The abstracts of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court Original Jurisdiction, or at the Office of Messrs. Watkins and Watkins Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 2 old Post Office Street, and will be produced at the sale.

Watkins and Watkins, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 5th October 1883.

R. BELCHAMBERS
*Registrar.*


JUST PUBLISHED.

*Cheapest EDITION in India.*

PEOPLES EDITION OF

**THE SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.**

From 1880 up to September 1883—containing 470 pages Demy Octavo. Published by Kali Prosunno Sen Gupta. Price Re. 1 up to the 30th* November 1883 besides packing and postage charge of annas 4 for the Mofussil.

Apply to any of the following gentlemen :—

Babu Kumud Nath Dutt, Sheristadar Board of Revenue, Calcutta. Babu Krishna Gopal Bhakta, 15, Gopee Krishna Pal's Lane, Calcutta. Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerjee, Canning Library, College Street, Calcutta. Babu Chandi Charan Chatterjee, Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta. C. J. A. PRITCHARD Esq., —*Manager, Star Press, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. Secretary, Calcutta School-Book Society, Calcutta.*

* Complaints have reached the publisher from all quarters of the insufficiency of time of publicity given for advance payment. He has therefore determined to keep the reduced price (the real price being Rs. 2,) up to the 30th November, 1883 and the public are warned that this is the last chance given them.

FOR BABUS AND ZEMINDARS.

*To Let for the Exhibition Season.*

A small too-storied House with Zenana Apartments just repaired. Apply Prankissen Mookerjee, Tallah, North Suburbs.

## MULLICK NEPHEW & Co.

### GRAND WINTER PREPARATION.

TAILORS. MILLINERS. SHIRTMAKERS, ALL SORTS OF READY-MADE DRESS, AND GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.

373—4 *Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko Calcutta.*

Mullick Nephew & Co., beg to invite the attention of their Patrons, the Public of Calcutta and the Mofussil to their grand winter Preparation and Solicit patronage to their Choice Varieties of warm Assortment of the latest fashion.

## TO LET,

For the Exhibition season the upper flats of a three-storied house situated in Koomertolly Street. It has 13 well ventilated rooms and a spacious hall on the 2nd floor; and six rooms on the 3rd; and is only 15 minutes drive from Government Palace.

Apply to Babu Anath Bundhoo Mondul,
1. Koomertolly Street, Calcutta.

## PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

*Cantwell's Patent Improved Cylinder and Cone Rollers.*

These Mills gained "*a complete victory*" over every other Mill in the field in the competition trials ordered by the Assam Local Government, doing more than double the work of any other Mill. Sec. *Assam Gazette* of 2nd of June 1883. One of these Mills can be seen working daily at No. 55 Creek Row Prices moderate.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

## GRIMAULT & CO.,

### Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

## মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

### MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

## NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge Specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 7½ to 8½ A. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

## CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES.

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc., Hope Prizeman and Baxter Physical Science Scholar of the University of Edinburgh, and late Principal of H. H. the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, intends to open in Calcutta from January next classes for preparing youths for the examination of candidates for admission to Her Majesty's Civil Service of India, held annually in London.

Dr. Chattopadhaya is glad to be able to announce that he has secured a competent staff of Tutors (most of whom have been educated in Europe), and begs to assure parents and guardians that every effort will be made to make the classes successful.

It is also in contemplation to open an English School in connection with the classes, where Sound General Education will be imparted on the most approved scientific principles, which will combine thoroughness with ease and rapidity of progress. For further particulars, apply stating date of birth and course of studies hitherto pursued, to

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc.

9, *North Road, Entally, Calcutta.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

*An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.*

## Calcutta Exhibition.

### TO NATIVE PRINCES AND RAJAHS.

TO LET FURNISHED.

*During the Exhibition*

That splendid two-storied House, No 3, Albert Road, known as "Ray Castle" at the extreme end of Wood Street." It has a magnificient marbled South verandah with marbled landings and bath rooms, and a garden of the choicest flowers and plants, most beautifully situated in the centre of the European quarter, and has ample accommodation for two families. The House faces the public garden and tank. The furniture is all by European makers, and of the very best quality. Admirably suited for Native Princes. The House has just been thoroughly repaired. Apply at No. 44 Park Street.

## INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

**Leucoderma Ointment** (DEY'S).
Specific for the Cure of White Leprosy, one ounce Rs. 3.

**Ringworm Ointment** (DEY'S).
Much approved and relied upon, one ounce Re. 1.

**Tonic Pills.** (DEY'S).
Generally approved as a valuable Tonic, efficacious to persons recovering from fever and suffering from Diabetes. 24 Pills Re. 1.

**Pure Lime juice.**—Non-Alcoholic.
Prepared from fresh fruits. Keeps well for years. Quart bottle Re. 1.

*Postage for each parcel Annas 4.*

The above Pharmaceutical Preparations are manufactured and sold by Preo Lall Dey, Practical Chemist.

PREO LALL DEY, 4, *Beadon Street, Calcutta.*

## MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY
Numerous testimonials.
Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.
Price, Rs. 5 per phial.
Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.
U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

## PAUL&CO'S PROPRIETORY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once— 8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

## ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

### FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. AS. P. | RS. AS. P. | RS. AS. P. | RS. AS. P. |
| Premium ... | 21 5 4 | 24 8 8 | 28 10 0 | 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
*Agent, Calcutta,*
31 *Peepulputty Road*

## JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

*Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medœval History.*

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.


Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

# HAMILTON & CO.

*BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO*

**H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,**

Have now on view at their CALCUTTA showrooms, a MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of articles of the HIGHEST ARTISTIC MERIT, Eminently suitable for the adornment of the PALACES and RESIDENCES of NATIVE PRINCES, Newabs, Rajahs, &c., and comprising,

## BRONZES & AGATES.,

PERMANENT HAND PAINTINGS ON CHINA AND PORCELAIN,

CHOICE ENAMELS,

COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS IN MARBLE AND BRONZE,

GILT ORMOLU CLOCKS,

VASES OF SEVRES CHINA & ONYX.

ELEGANT MARBLE CHIME CLOCKS &c, &c.

*Full Particulars on Application.*

**HAMILTON & Co.,**

*CALCUTTA.*

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY & SIMLA.

---

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

# C. K. SEN & CO.

*KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,*

*CALCUTTA.*

**ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL**

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

*Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.*

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

*Price per Box* 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

*Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.*

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

*Price per Bottle Re.* 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

*Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.*

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

*Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.*

*Postage 4 Annas.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,

*Managing Proprietor.*

---

*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

# T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

| Length. | | Breadth. | | Depth. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | × | 10 | × | 8½ | Rs. | 47 |
| 18 | × | 12 | × | 11 | „ | 55 |
| 20 | × | 14 | × | 12 | „ | 60 |
| 22 | × | 16 | × | 14 | „ | 65 |
| 24 | × | 18 | × | 15 | „ | 75 |
| 26 | × | 19 | × | 17 | „ | 80 |
| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
| 32 | × | 22 | × | 21 | „ | 105 |
| 34 | × | 23 | × | 23 | „ | 115 |
| 36 | × | 24 | × | 24 | „ | 125 |

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

| | 15, | 18, | 20, | 22. | 24, | 26, | 28, | 30, | 32, | 34, | 36 inch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 15 | | | 19 | | | | 23 | | 26 | each. |

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

| | 15, | 18, | 20, | 22, | 24, | 26 | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 | |

| | 28, | 30, | 32. | 34, | 36 | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 12,000 | 16,000 | 19,000 | 24,000 | 28,000 | |

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

**10 per cent. Discount for Cash.**

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

*Calcutta.*

---

**PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!**

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

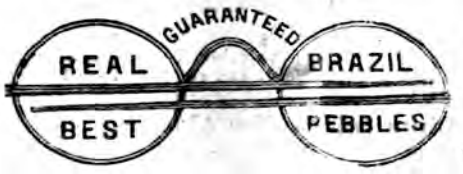
---

# সুলভ নববিভাকর।

অনেকে নববিভাকরের পূর্ণ মূল্য ১০৲ টাকা দিতে পারেন না বলিয়া ৬ই আগষ্ট হইতে সস্তা কাগজে "সুলভ নববিভাকর" প্রচারিত হইতেছে। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য সহরে ৪৲ টাকা, মফস্বলে ৫৲ টাকা।

৩৫ নং বেণিয়াটোলা লেন, পটলডাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা। শ্রীগঙ্গাধর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কার্য্য সম্পাদক।

---




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles..... | Rs. | 25 | 0 0 |
| Silver „ „ „ ..... | „ | 10 | 0 0 |
| Steel „ „ „ ..... | „ | 6 | 0 0 |
| Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ... | „ | 6 | 0 0 |
| Cataract Spectacles Crystal..... | „ | 10 | 0 0 |
| Testers to be sent on deposit of..... | „ | 10 | 0 0 |

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

*Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,*

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

---

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY**

*ESTABLISHED* 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... ... ... | £3,000,000 | |
| Subscribed Capital ... ... ... ... | £2,000,000 | |
| Paid'up Capital ... ... ... ... | £500,000 | |

**LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT**

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

| | |
|---|---|
| Life Assurance Fund ... ... ... ... | £3,112,590 |
| Annuity Fund ... ... ... ... ... | £3,95,515 |

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

**INDIAN BRANCH**

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

**LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy containing in force the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

| Age next Birth-day | By 10 payments | | | By 15 payments | | | By 20 payments | | | Age next Birth-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | |
| 20 | 62 | 2 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 64 | 12 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 68 | 8 | 0 | 51 | 10 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| 35 | 73 | 8 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 12 | 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 79 | 8 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 40 |
| 45 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 0 | 57 | 8 | 0 | 45 |

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

| Age next Birth-day | Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. | | | | | | | | | Age next Birth-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 60 | | | Age 50 | | | Age 55 | | | |
| | Rs. | As | P. | Rs. | As | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | |
| 20 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 14 | 0 | 38 | 14 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 6 | 0 | 35 |
| 35 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 4 | 0 | 30 |

*N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.*

---

**TO LET.**

A commodious house at No. 34, Amherst Street, apply to P. K. Mookerjee, The Exchange, Calcutta.

---

## Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.


---


**THE HINDOO PATRIOT.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

| IN TOWN. | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Month ..... | 1 | 2 |
| „ Annum ..... | 11 | 8 |
| „ Single Copy ..... | 0 | 1 |

| IN MOFUSSIL. | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Advance per Annum ..... ..... | 13 | 4 |
| Arrear Do. ..... | 15 | 8 |

| RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT. | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Per line ..... | 0 | 4 |

*Printed and published by* WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.